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Journal

THE ANNUAL REPORT

Printing difficulties did not allow the carrying out this year of the Council's instruction that the Annual Report be circulated to members as a separate document. Before the war it used to occupy the greater part of one number, which meant the exclusion of other items of current interest. While it is larger this year than during the war—thereby reflecting the renewal of Institute activities—it is not unduly so.

Members will find in the Council and Committee reports many items which indicate the way in which present-day problems are being attacked. War-time matters such as the long effort on demobilisation are coming to an end and such items as post-war hospital building, school planning and construction, schemes for architectural education, foreign relations and public relations, as well as the all-important housing question, are taking its place. The publication of the new scale of salaries for architects and the efforts being made to render it effective are important developments. Members should read between the lines of the prosaic-looking statements of committee business. Often quite brief sentences cover many weeks of work in making the Institute's policies and points of view effective in the right quarters.

BUILDING NOW

Although primarily intended for members of local authorities, the R.I.B.A. BUILDING NOW Exhibition, which closes on 11 May, should be visited by architects. As a summary of present-day ideas in housing, schools and welfare buildings it should prove of great value to the architect who is now wrestling, perhaps after six years of preoccupation with non-architectural matters, with the task of starting afresh. That the war has changed ideas is a platitude; what is less apparent is the enormous progress in construction and planning, as well as in technical matters—such as lighting—which has been made during the war. The technique of rapid building and economy of material, a new freedom in open planning and new forms of architectural composition are fruits of the stress of war. Many long-accepted ideas have gone; the exhibition epitomizes the new ones which are coming into effect.

Architects should not forget also that their clients, and the public generally, need education in architecture if the efforts of architects are to be fully effective. The Public Relations Committee therefore asks every member who visits the exhibition to make a point of bringing one or more lay persons with them. If these lay persons are members of local authorities so much the better.

The exhibition handbook should also fulfil the aims of the exhibition Committee in being a reference book of ideas which the public should have, in consequence of which it will also be of service to architects.

RELEASE OF STUDENTS FROM THE FORCES

The Demobilisation Committee has had under constant review the release from the Forces of those whose training was interrupted by war service. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities the matter was discussed with representatives of the Ministry of Works and the Ministry of Labour and National Service. In December, 1945, proposals were submitted for the accelerated release of a large number of such students in order that they might resume their training at the beginning of the 1946-1947 session, and in January 1946 the Ministry of Works strongly supported a proposal that the first batch of students should be earmarked for such release. Subsequently, however, the Ministry of Labour and National Service decided that Class A releases would probably include a number of such students and that as these releases were rapidly increasing, the position might shortly be that there would be very few remaining in the Forces for whom any special consideration would be justified.

The Demobilisation Committee has decided, however, to press for a more systematic release of students whose training was interrupted in order that they may more readily be absorbed into the schools who are anxious to make immediate provision for their admission in September or October next. In order, therefore, that the Demobilisation Committee may be in a position to quote the actual numbers and length of military service of students still remaining in the Forces, all such students are requested to submit the following information immediately to the heads of the schools where they wish to resume their full-time studies:—Full Name and Rank; Service Unit and Address; Home Address; Date of Birth; Age and Length of Service; Release Group Number; Stage at which training was interrupted and School attended; Date of joining H.M. Forces.

GROUPING OF "COST OF WORKS" HOUSES TOTALLY DESTROYED

The attention of the Practice Committee has been drawn to difficulties which have arisen in cases where a number of totally destroyed houses have been "grouped" for the purpose of rebuilding and the War Damage Commission prefer to have one architect to deal with the whole group. An architect, appointed by one owner, might be accused of contravening the Code of Professional Practice if he approached adjoining owners to see whether the houses could be grouped under his (the architect's) direction. Objections might also be raised if a Regional Officer of the Commission wrote to the owners concerned suggesting that the architect employed by one of the owners should be employed for the whole group.

The matter was referred to a joint committee appointed by the R.I.B.A. and the Chartered Surveyors' Institution to advise



A photograph from the Health and Welfare Section of the "Building Now" Exhibition

the War Damage Commission on this kind of problem. It was decided to inform the local authorities through the War Damage Commission staff that the danger of architects inadvertently contravening professional etiquette would be eliminated, if they in future adopted the following procedure:—

- (1) A letter might well be sent to an owner who had not identified himself with other owners, asking him to state whether he is willing to associate himself with the group as far as the services of an architect was concerned.
- (2) Such a letter should state that if the owner had already approached his own architect and retained his services, there was no obligation on him to associate himself with the group architect.

Moreover, where more than one architect was in fact employed upon a group scheme, it would be in order for the Commission to suggest that if possible the same contractor and the same quantity surveyor should be employed by the different architects. It is hoped that this procedure will be adopted and, if so, the position of architects will be considerably clarified.

JOURNAL PUBLICATION

That some members received their February JOURNAL very late is due mainly to a complex of difficulties which our printers are experiencing at present. The firm's works are in Southwark, and before the war production was smooth and efficient. During the

war the Government, observing that our printers' building was designed to a floor loading of 200 lb. per sq. ft., requisitioned most of it for storage purposes. The firm promptly transferred its production and a proportion of its equipment to the factory of a subsidiary company at Letchworth. This sufficed while the JOURNAL remained at its wartime size and production could be leisurely. Now, in common with other periodicals, the JOURNAL is increasing in size and the general pressure of work in the printing industry is greater than ever before. It is true that labour is being released from the Services, but cannot be fully employed at Letchworth because of housing shortage. Also a considerable amount of machinery still remains dismantled at Southwark.

When it was realised that publication of the February JOURNAL would be late, the sales director of the printers was called to a conference at the R.I.B.A. and the whole question of production time schedules was gone into very carefully. A serious effort by all concerned is being made to make up arrears and to get back to correct publication dates, but life will be difficult for the time being.

R.I.B.A. LIBRARY

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, A.A.Dipl. [F.], has agreed to assist in the work of the R.I.B.A. Library in a technical capacity pending the appointment of a permanent successor to Mr. Carter. This will release Mr. Carter for his new work with U.N.E.S.C.O. Mr. Enthoven received his architectural training at the A.A. and is in practice with the firm of Pakington & Enthoven. He has recently returned from service in Italy, where he was a Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives officer. He was elected Associate in 1925 and Fellow in 1932.

MINISTRY OF WORKS APPOINTMENTS

Mr. C. J. Mole, C.V.O., M.B.E. [F.] has been appointed Director-General of Works and Mr. W. A. Rutter, O.B.E. [A.] has been appointed Chief Architect. The Directorate-General has been divided into four main branches under a chief architect, a chief surveyor (quantities and costs), a chief mechanical and electrical engineer and a chief production officer. These appointments represent a reorganisation of the executive side of the Ministry. The position of the Directorate of Temporary Housing is not affected by these changes.

BRITAIN CAN MAKE IT

The exhibition, with the above title, organised by the Council of Industrial Design, is to open on September 24 at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Members will recollect the *Everyday Things Exhibition* at the R.I.B.A. in 1936 of selected household appliances, fittings, furniture and fabrics which were of good design, as approved by a selection committee. This new exhibition is the same kind of thing, though on a much larger scale since it will cover 90,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Exhibits are grouped under thirty-one heads and are to be chosen by Selection Committees assisted by technical assessors. The name of the designer, as well as of the manufacturer, is to be published where possible.

The Exhibition is primarily intended as a display of new post-war designs and the Council has a special eye to the export market. All articles submitted by manufacturers must be either in production or shortly to be produced; special "stunt" items designed solely "for exhibition purposes" will not be eligible. Architects, quite apart from their interest in design as such, will find much to interest them in such sections as those on furniture, wall and floor treatments, office equipment, domestic equipment and furnishing fabrics. Among other sections are pottery, glass, toys, ladies' fashions, men's wear (men don't have fashions!), jewellery and plate, scientific instruments, radio and gramophones, watches and clocks, books and printing. This exhibition promises to be an outstanding event in the autumn of 1946.



THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1945-46

The Council

The President

It has been a source of gratification to his colleagues on the Council and to every member of the Institute that the President's devoted services to the profession have been marked by the honour of Knighthood conferred on him in the recent New Year Honours list. Sir Percy Thomas's occupancy of the presidential chair has been without precedent, and has been longer than that of any previous President except the first President, Earl de Grey. The Institute is indeed fortunate in having had so capable and energetic a leader in these three difficult years.

R.I.B.A. Staff

The appointment of Mr. Gerald Essame, B.A., as Assistant Secretary was reported in the December JOURNAL, together with particulars of other staff changes.

Since the beginning of 1946 Mr. E. J. Carter has devoted the whole of his time to the duties of Librarian and Mr. E. L. Bird has taken over the editorship of the JOURNAL, while Mr. G. E. Marfell has been appointed Public Relations Officer.

Mr. Carter has since resigned the Librarianship to take up the appointment of Counsellor in the Museums and Libraries section of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

It has unfortunately been necessary, owing to ill-health, for Mr. F. G. Baker to relinquish the position of Chief Clerk which he has occupied for 32 years, but his services are being retained in a part-time advisory capacity, and Mr. H. R. Williams, Deputy Chief Clerk, has been appointed Chief Clerk in Mr. Baker's place.

The Council have authorised the appointment of a Negotiating Officer to deal with salaries and conditions of service of salaried members under the direction of the Joint Negotiating Committee in connection with Salaries and an appointment to this post will be made in the near future.

The return of several members of the staff from military

service has been warmly welcomed by their colleagues. The war years and the immediate post-war months have imposed a severe strain on those who were left to carry on. It is hoped that there will soon be a full complement to enable the ever-increasing volume of work to be dealt with efficiently and expeditiously and also to tackle those arrears of routine work which necessarily had to be neglected during the period of stress.

Cabinet Ministers and the Council

Following the precedent set during the war years, invitations have been extended to Cabinet Ministers to address the Council informally upon the work of their Departments. Mr. Lewis Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning, was to have spoken to the Council on 12 February, but unfortunately could not keep the appointment owing to illness, and Mr. F. Marshall, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, kindly came in Mr. Silkin's place at very short notice. A report of Mr. Marshall's address was published in the March JOURNAL.

Mr. George Tomlinson, Minister of Works, has kindly agreed to come to the Council meeting on 9 April.

The Honorary Fellowship

Parchments have been prepared for presentation to the Honorary Fellows of the Institute and opportunity was taken of the presence in London of Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, as a delegate to the United Nations Assembly, to present his diploma to him at the Council lunch on 12 February.

It is hoped that there will be similar opportunities for making personal presentations to Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and Field-Marshal Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, during the coming months.

Demobilisation

With the cessation of the European War in May, followed by the finish of the war with Japan in August, the problems associated with demobilisation became of immediate and vital

importance. Fortunately steps had been taken in advance to cope with the situation and a small separate department was set up to prepare the Card Index based on Questionnaires "A" and "B," to interview members and Students returning from military and other forms of national service and to advise and assist them to obtain suitable appointments. The early end of the war in the Far East and the rate of demobilisation, which was more rapid than was at one time expected, have resulted in an intensification of this side of the Institute's work, but it is satisfactory to report that it has been possible to find appropriate posts for a large number of members and Students and correspondingly to meet the demands of public and other bodies as well as architects in private practice who were seeking assistants.

The Institute, working in conjunction with the Architectural Association and the Association of Building Technicians, has been successful in securing the "bloc" release under Class B of a large number of architects and architectural assistants. The total number to be released under this scheme in the period ending in June next is 3,500. Full particulars of this scheme were published in the November JOURNAL.

Proposals for the release of a large number of architectural students to enable them to return to full-time study at Recognised Schools of Architecture have received the approval of the Ministry of Works and are at present under consideration by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

In addition, recommendations for the immediate release of former teachers and other architects suitable to act as teachers at Schools of Architecture have been submitted to the Ministry of Education.

Building Research

The report of the *ad hoc* Committee referred to in the last Annual Report has been approved by the Council and a comprehensive report on the whole question of building research has been submitted to the Lord President of the Council and the Minister of Works.

R.I.B.A. Standard Form of Contract

The Joint Contracts Tribunal have revised the R.I.B.A. Standard Form of Contract to make it applicable to post-war use and the form specially adapted for use by local authorities has been similarly amended.

There has been a great demand for the two forms and it is regretted that paper restrictions have sometimes involved delay in meeting this demand. It is hoped, however, that this difficulty has now been overcome.

In addition, the Joint Contracts Tribunal have prepared special forms for use in connection with the repair of war damage:

(a) Cost plus percentage and (b) Fixed Fee form of Prime Cost Contracts. These forms should be available shortly.

Information On Building Technique in Germany

Mr. M. Hartland Thomas [F.] was appointed to act as liaison officer between the R.I.B.A. and the Ministry of Works in connection with the investigations which are being carried out by the Allied Control Commission on building technique in Germany. Mr. Hartland Thomas and Mr. A. F. Hare [A.] were nominated to membership of missions to Germany and have submitted to the President reports on their visits.

Post-War Hospital Building

The Council have set up a small *ad hoc* Committee to study post-war hospital building and initiate discussions with representative medical associations with a view to holding a conference on the subject.

The Employment of the Architect In Public Work

The attention of members is particularly called to the memorandum published in the September JOURNAL under the heading "Architects and Reconstruction" containing the report of the small committee of private practitioners and official architects set up by and under the Chairmanship of the President.

The policy laid down in this memorandum which was approved by the Council has proved of considerable assistance to the President and Hon. Officers in advising public authorities on the employment of architects.

Appointments

During the session the Council have made the following appointments of members to represent the Royal Institute on the various bodies or for the purposes indicated:—

Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom:
Council

Darcy Braddell [F.], Martin S. Briggs [F.], R. Gordon Brown [A.], A. C. Bunch [F.], Cecil Burns [F.], A. M. Chitty [F.], R. B. Craze [F.], J. L. Denman [F.], A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.], Lieut.-Col. E. D. J. Mathews [A.], A. L. Roberts [F.], Lieut.-Col. V. H. Seymer [A.], H. G. C. Spencely [F.], Sydney Tatchell [F.], F. C. Wakeford [L.], Michael Waterhouse [F.], F. R. S. Yorke [F.]

Admission Committee

R. B. Craze [F.], Denis Poulton [A.], A. T. Scott [F.], Wilfrid Woodhouse [A.]

Board of Architectural Education

Martin S. Briggs [F.], A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.]

Finance and General Purposes Committee

Darcy Braddell [F.]

Professional Purposes Committee

A. L. Roberts [F.]

Membership

The following table shows the present membership of the Royal Institute compared with the preceding six years:—

		Fel-	Asso-	Licen-	Hon.	Hon.	Hon.	Ret.	Ret.	Ret.	Ret.	Sub-	Stu-	Proba-
		lows	ciates	tates	Fel-	Asso-	Corr.	Fel-	Mem-	Mem-	Asso-	scribes	dents	tioners
					lows	ciates	Mem-	lows	bers	bers	ciates			
									S. of A.					
1940	..	1,899	4,666	2,262	14	98	105	184	21	79	71	16	2,111	4,814
1941	..	1,879	4,791	2,204	14	100	101	191	21	82	77	14	2,110	4,921
1942	..	1,889	4,850	2,231	13	97	102	182	21	85	88	12	2,146	5,182
1943	..	1,887	4,923	2,465	13	98	102	190	21	89	90	11	2,192	5,687
1944	..	1,914	4,779	2,601	13	95	102	181	19	90	91	10	2,217	6,305
1945	..	1,933	5,041	2,681	17	92	102	171	18	88	87	11	2,335	6,909
1946	..	1,972	5,077	2,741	18	87	101	160	17	90	89	10	2,523	7,895

During the official year since the last Annual General Meeting 75 Fellows, 159 Associates, and 129 Licentiates have been admitted, as against 75 Fellows, 133 Associates, and 186 Licentiates in the previous year.

Of the 1,972 Fellows whose names appear in the current Register, 1,199 or 60 per cent. were elected from the Associate class; 467 or 24 per cent. were elected from the Licentiate class after examination; 40 or 2 per cent. were elected without examination under the conditions which existed before the grant of the Charter of 1909; 92 or 5 per cent. were admitted under the Charter of 1925; 90 or 5 per cent. were elected under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii), of the Charter of 1925; and 84 or 4 per cent. were elected by the Council under the powers contained in Clause 2 of the Charter of 1909. Of the 2,741 Licentiates, 269 or 10 per cent. were admitted under the Charter of 1909; 440 or 16 per cent. under the Charter of 1925; and 2,032 or 74 per cent. under the Bye-laws of 1930.

The Allied Societies

There are now 21 Allied Societies with 53 branches in Great Britain and Ireland and 9 Allied Societies with 25 branches in the Dominions and Colonies overseas. The membership of the Architectural Association is now 2,522, including 1,259 members of the Royal Institute.

A. G. K. AVGERIS *et al.*

City of Worcester. Design for new School Buildings: Mr. W. T. Benslyn [F.]

Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. Reconstruction Scheme, Weymouth: Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.]

Grants

Since the issue of the last Annual Report the Council have made the following grants:—

	£	s.	d.
Architects' Benevolent Society	150	0	0
Building Industries National Council	360	0	0
British School at Rome, Faculty of Archaeology	3	3	0
British Standards Institution	26	5	0
Council for Education in Appreciation of Physical Environment	10	0	0
Council for the Preservation of Rural England	25	0	0
Parliamentary and Scientific Committee	26	5	0

Royal Gold Medal

The medal was awarded this year to Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A. [F.]. His Majesty the King has graciously signified his approval of the award.

R.I.B.A. Travelling Cards

Since the issue of the last Annual Report 28 travelling cards have been issued for the use of members and Students in the United Kingdom.

Informal General Meetings

Since the publication of the last Annual Report the following informal general meetings have been held:—

- 19 June 1945. "The Future of Architectural Education," paper by Professor L. B. Budden, M.A., Liverpool [F.]
- 13 November 1945. "The Preservation of Historical Architecture in the War Zones," paper by Lieut.-Col. Sir Leonard Woolley [Hon. A.]
- 11 December 1945. "School Planning and Construction," paper by Mr. C. G. Stillman [F.]
- 15 January 1946. "The Planning of Residential Areas," paper by Mr. Gordon Stephenson [F.]
- 12 February 1946. "Science in Architecture," paper by Professor J. D. Bernal, F.R.S.
- 9 April 1946. "Post-War Housing," paper by Mr. L. H. Keay, O.B.E. (Vice-President).

The last of the Informal General Meetings arranged for the Session will take place on 25 June 1946, when Mr. Gerald Barry [Hon. A.] will read a paper on "The Place of the Architect in the Post-War World."

Honours Conferred on Members

It is gratifying to report that during the year, in addition to the President, the King has conferred Knighthoods upon Sir Thomas Penberthy Bennett, C.B.E. [F.], and Sir Frank Charles Mears, P.R.S.A. [F.].

The Order of Merit was awarded to the Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, P.C., C.H., M.P. [Hon. F.], and Sir Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., F.S.A. [Hon. A.] was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

In addition to the above, many military and civil distinctions have been conferred on members and students during the year, and these have all been recorded from time to time in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

The numbers of such awards are as follows: Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.), 3; Order of the British Empire: Commanders (C.B.E.), 2; Officers (O.B.E.), 15; Members (M.B.E.), 49; Distinguished Service Cross (D.S.C.), 4; Military Cross (M.C.), 6; Distinguished Flying Cross (D.F.C.), 1; Military Medal (M.M.), 1; Distinguished Flying Medal (D.F.M.), 1; George Medal (G.M.), 1; British Empire Medal (B.E.M.), 1; Territorial Decoration (T.D.), 4; Mentioned in Despatches, 103.

Obituary

HONORARY FELLOW

The Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Lord Lang of Lambeth.

HONORARY ASSOCIATES

Sir David Young Cameron, Professor John William Mackail, Sir Bernard Partridge, Rex John Whistler.

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Paul Philippe Cret (U.S.A.), Marjan Lalewicz (Poland).

FELLOWS

de Lacy Aherne, George Anag, Henry Victor Ashley, Sir Herbert Baker, Henry Ebenezer Budden, Wilson Burdett Allison, Frederic Wykeham Chancellor, Alexander Hunter Crawford, Henry Elwig, Harry Smith Fairhurst, Ludovic Gordon Farquhar, Frederick George Faunch, Charles Burrows Flockton, Arthur Reutlinger Gough, James Jameson Green, Mowbray Aston Green, Percy John Groom, Patrick Joseph Hill, Percy Alfred Hopkins, John Graham Johnson, Charles Ernest Monro, William Ernest Moore, John Smith Murdoch, William Henry Overton, Arthur Southcombe Parker, Manning Durdin Robertson, George Allen Ross, Thomas Henry Birchall Scott, Charles Bouton Smith, Thomas Aikman Swan, Patrick Hill Thomas, James Henry Vaughan, Benjamin Walker, George Harry Wenyon, George Edward Withers.

RETIRED FELLOWS

Herbert William Bird, Samuel Denman, Tom Norman Dinwiddy, Herbert Henry Dunn, Frederick Ernest Pearce Edwards, George Edwards, Joseph Louis Hampson, Claude Harrison, Charles Grove Johnson, John Keppie, John MacIntosh Lyle, Alexander Mackintosh, Robert Heath Mew, John Robert Moore-Smith, Percy Morris, Henry Price, Edward Albert Ram, George Hanson Sale, Harry Sirr, John Stewart, Thomas Townend.

RETIRED MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Robert Cromwell Edwards.

ASSOCIATES

Walter Alexander, Bertram Beaver Holland Batt, Joseph Brian Cochrane, Walter Edward George Coker, Francis Cecil Dobson, William Alfred Masters Fiddaman, Colin Campbell Fraser, Henry Jenner Griggs, John Lawry Halliday, Ronald William Higgs, John Garfield Hinton, Sidney Jaques, William Edward Field Johns, Daniel Roy Lyne, Robert Marchant, William Charles Maxwell, Stuart Mill Mould, William Murry-Jones, William Wilson Nimmo, George Albert Osbaldiston, John Charles Paton, John Edward Potter, Edward Keith Preston, Fred Ratcliff, John Cyril Richard, Guy Stewart Richardson, Mary Noel Robinson, Harold Seymore Scott, Charles Hutton Short, James Frederick Leopold de Silva, Tom Simpson, Henry Francis Wharf, John Wheeler, George Wood.

RETIRED ASSOCIATES

John Newton, Bertram Norman Southall.

LICENTIATES

John William Abraham, John Archibald, Herbert Weston Ayles, Leonard Roy Badcock, Thomas Moffatt Banks, John Bevir, George Harry Blatherwick, Joseph Boyd, Frederick Malcolm Burr, Frank Richard Catling, Charles Wesley Christian, Harold Dalton, John Harold Dean, James Dorward, William Harold Eve, John Edward Fearn, Harry Foxall, Charles William Geddes, Harold Edward Gelder, William Gilbert, James Dudley Green, Walter Oakley Hudson, Victor Hugh John, Charles William Miller, William David Morgan, Gilbert Oswald, Oliver Parker, Cecil Douglas Pickersgill, Aston Charles Pickford, Harry Thomas Ponsford, Ernest Samuel Roberts, Frederick Scott, H. V. Crawford Smith, Mrs. Margaret Spender, John Henry Fraser Stewart, Francis William van Baas, William John Wakely, Francis Burdett Ward, Edgar Felix Ware, George Ware, Charles William Warr, Fred Moxon Wilding, David Cyril Williams.

RETIRED LICENTIATES

Peter Frederick Binne, Henry Ernest Dane, William Fenn, John Edwin Harrison, Harry Campbell Hawkes, Smart Walker.

Architects' Registration Council

The Architects' Registration Council in their Annual Report for 1945 announce the publication of a revised Code of Conduct. A copy of the new Code has been sent to every architect on the Register.

Scholarships were awarded by the Council during the year to a total amount of £3,483—of which £2,148 represents the renewal of existing scholarships.

Two hundred and twenty-six persons were admitted to the Register during the year, and 135 applications for registration were rejected.

Two persons were prosecuted by the Council for attempting

to obtain admission to the Register by false representations. A fine of £50 was imposed in each case.

Warnings have been sent to several unregistered persons for holding themselves out as architects, and in one case the Council prosecuted the offender, who was convicted and fined.

The Building Industries National Council

The Council has submitted to the Prime Minister a memorandum on the correlation of the resources of the building industries to the national building scheme. Its recommendations touch such matters of general concern as Government simplification of overlapping departmental authority in planning and building, the overhaul and simplification of the system of securing statutory consents especially in view of the necessity of a balanced building programme, the correlation of bye-laws and a continuous scheme of contact between the Government and the Industry as a whole. A deputation was received on behalf of the Prime Minister by the Ministers of Health and Works. As a result further representations have been made in which stress was laid upon the importance of a balanced building programme and upon the need for effective consultation between the Government and the Industry.

The second Building Congress was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on 30-31 October 1945. The Ministers of Labour, Health, Works and Town and Country Planning addressed the Congress which provided a valuable opportunity of discussing matters of common concern between all groups of the industry and the local authorities.

The Council has commenced the issue of a new periodical Bulletin dealing with matters of interest to the building industry. Future issues will appear monthly and will be sent free of charge to any member of the Royal Institute on application to the Council.

In addition to the foregoing the Council has maintained its usual activities on matters agreed to be of mutual interest to all groups of the building industry.

The County Architects' Society

The Executive Committee of the Society for the year 1944-1945 consisted of the following: J. H. Haughan, Cumberland, Chairman; C. G. Stillman, W. Sussex, Vice-Chairman; A. G. Chant, Shropshire, Hon. Secretary; H. Carr, Montgomery, Hon. Treasurer; P. W. Birkett, Lincoln (Lindsey); A. C. Bunch,

Warwickshire; C. M. Coombs, Staffordshire; J. Harrison, Derbyshire; G. R. Hutton, Oxfordshire; S. H. Loweth, Kent; H. E. Matthews, Dorset; E. W. Roberts, Nottinghamshire; S. E. Urwin, Gloucestershire.

In general, a policy of close collaboration with the R.I.B.A. the County Councils Association and other interested professional organisations has been continued.

The Society continues to be consulted as a ready means of obtaining the opinion of the architectural profession in county local government. As a result, the Society's views have been put forward in a variety of fields, notably on draft building regulations of the Ministry of Education, the Restriction of Engagements Order, 1941, rural housing and police housing and on the report of the Central Council for Works and Buildings on the Placing and Management of Building Contracts. The Society is represented *inter alia* on the War Memorials Advisory Council, and the Standards (School Section) Committee of the Ministry of Works. Its representatives on the Official Architects Committee of the R.I.B.A. shared in the negotiations preparatory to the issue of the R.I.B.A. Scale of Salaries for Official Architects which was followed by the Institute's decision to appoint a Salaries Negotiating Officer. A small sub-committee was formed to collate data on subjects of particular interest to members of the Society, for circulation in periodical information sheets.

National Buildings Record

In October 1945 the National Buildings Record, whose headquarters had been at All Souls' College, Oxford, since 1941, returned to London. It is now established at 37 Onslow Gardens, S.W.7 (Ken. 7070), where the collection of photographs and other records, amounting to approximately 250,000 items, is being made available to architects, students and others. The room at 66 Portland Place, which the Institute had placed at the disposal of the Record since 1941, was vacated in May.

The activities of the Record are being maintained, in close association with the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments and the use of the organisation by Government Departments, institutions and private individuals is rapidly increasing. Lord Greene resigned his chairmanship during the year and has been succeeded by Sir Eric Maclagan.

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

Since the last Annual Report the Board of Architectural Education have held three meetings and the officers of the Board have held seventeen meetings. Mr. Basil M. Sullivan was appointed chairman of the Board, Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher, Mr. J. S. Allen and Mr. J. S. Walkden were appointed vice-chairmen, and Mr. Romilly B. Craze hon. secretary.

In December 1945 Mr. Basil M. Sullivan was compelled at short notice under doctor's orders to resign the chairmanship of the Board and his membership of all R.I.B.A. Committees. The loss of his guidance and experience has been a serious one for the Board and its Committees. The Board have placed on record their appreciation of all that he has done during the years of his association with the work of the Board. Since Mr. Sullivan's resignation Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher, vice-chairman, has acted as chairman of the Board.

In January 1946 Mr. J. S. Allen, on being appointed Professor of Town Planning at King's College (University of Durham), Newcastle-on-Tyne, ceased to represent the Leeds School of Architecture upon the Board of Architectural Education. He accordingly resigned his chairmanship of the Schools Committee. The Board have placed on record their gratitude to Mr. J. S. Allen for the work he has done during the past years as a vice-chairman of the Board.

The Government's Further Education and Training Scheme

The Board, with the co-operation of the Presidents of the Allied Societies and the Headmasters of the Recognised Schools of Architecture, are continuing to assist the Ministry of Education

in the machinery for dealing with the awards under this Scheme.

Mr. C. S. White [F.] continues to represent the R.I.B.A. on the London Panel set up by the Ministry of Education to deal with applications.

Town Planning Education Sub-Committee

The Board have appointed a Town Planning Education Sub-Committee which will keep under constant review all questions of town planning education as they affect the architectural profession.

Salaries of Headmasters and Staffs of the Recognised Schools of Architecture

The Board have made representations with regard to the position of the Headmasters and Staffs of the Recognised Schools of Architecture under the Burnham Scale of Salaries for teachers in Technical Colleges and Institutions, Art Colleges and Schools.

The Work of the Board of Architectural Education

With the conclusion of hostilities steps have been taken to resume the normal activities of the Board and its Committees. During the last two years meetings of the Schools Committee have been held and steps have now been taken to reconstitute the Examinations Committee and the Prizes and Scholarships Committee.

Proposed All-India Board of Architectural Education

The Board are in touch with the Indian Institute of Architects with regard to the proposal to form an All-India Board of Architectural Education.

The R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships

The Council on the recommendation of the Board have decided to re-institute the competitions for the R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships. During the session 1946-1947 the following prizes will be offered for competition:—The Tite Prize, the Victory Scholarship, the Measured Drawings Prize, the Owen Jones Studentship, the R.I.B.A. Silver Medal for an Essay, the R.I.B.A. Alfred Bosson Research Fellowships, the Hunt Bursary, the Neale Bursary, the Arthur Cates Prize, the Athens Bursary, the Banister Fletcher Silver Medal for an Essay, the Ashpitel Prize, the R.I.B.A. Silver Medal and £5 in Books, the R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal and £5 in Books, the Archibald Dawson Scholarships, the Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture, the R.I.B.A. Prize for Art Schools and Technical Institutions, the R.I.B.A. Prizes for Public and Secondary Schools.

Consideration has been given to the financial position of the various Prizes and Studentships and any necessary adjustments have been made. The question of amending the conditions for the prizes to ensure that ex-Service students are eligible to compete was investigated, but it was found to be unnecessary to amend the conditions as none of the R.I.B.A. prizes has an upper age limit.

Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The Board with the approval of the Council have made arrangements to offer the following Maintenance Scholarships for competition in 1946:—The R.I.B.A. Fourth and Fifth Year Maintenance Scholarship £60, the Houston Maintenance Scholarships £125 per annum, the Artists' General Benevolent Institution Maintenance Scholarships £125 per annum, the *Builder* Maintenance Scholarship £60 per annum, the Howe Green Fourth and Fifth Year Maintenance Scholarship £40. The scholarships are tenable at the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Examinations.

As will be seen the Council of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution and the Directors of the *Builder* have generously agreed to increase the value of their Maintenance Scholarships by £25 per annum and £10 per annum respectively to allow for the increased cost of living.

The Prentice Bequest

The Council on the recommendation of the Board have approved the conditions for the award of the Prentice Bequest. The late Mr. A. N. Prentice [F.] made a bequest of £6,000 to the R.I.B.A., the income from which is to be used in alternate years for the purpose of a travelling scholarship or studentship in Spain. In the other years the income is to be used for the purchase of books for the R.I.B.A. Library.

Public and Secondary Schools: Information on Architectural Education

The Board have arranged to resume their pre-war practice of bringing the educational programme and activities of the R.I.B.A. to the notice of Public and Secondary Schools throughout the country.

The Report of the Special Committee on Architectural Education

This Report was presented by the Board to the Council on 16 October 1945. The Council have decided that the Report shall be published with the following prefatory note:—

"This report is the work of a Special Committee set up by the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education in 1939 to consider the present state of architectural education and to make recommendations. The Council considers the contents to be of such outstanding public and professional interest as to warrant immediate publication verbatim and desires to express its warmest thanks to the Committee who have produced it. It should, however, be understood that neither the Council nor the Board is committed to the views expressed, which are those of the Committee. In the meantime the Council has referred the Report back to the Board for further consideration."

The Board, acting through their Committees, are considering the various recommendations made in the Report—at the same time taking account of the comments received from certain R.I.B.A. Allied Societies and individual members of the Royal Institute. The Board will submit their recommendations regarding the action to be taken on the Report of the Special Committee to the Council.

Visits to Schools of Architecture

During the past year the R.I.B.A. Visiting Board paid a visit to the School of Architecture, the Municipal College, Southend-on-Sea. In addition Mr. Basil M. Sullivan, when chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, paid informal visits to the Glasgow School of Architecture, the Aberdeen School of Architecture, the Dundee School of Architecture, the Edinburgh School of Architecture, the School of Architecture, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the School of Architecture, Manchester University.

R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Architects' Working Drawings

The Board have made arrangements to hold the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Architects' Working Drawings in London from 20 to 27 June inclusive. The practice of pre-war years will be followed in arranging for a special informal meeting to be held during the exhibition, when the architects lending the drawings will explain to the students and others attending any special points of interest and any particular difficulties which arose during the execution of the various schemes. The R.I.B.A. Allied Societies are being asked to arrange similar exhibitions in the non-metropolitan centres.

Examinations for Prisoners of War

With the conclusion of hostilities the arrangements originally made in 1942 for the R.I.B.A. Intermediate, Final and Special Final Examinations to be held in a number of Prisoner-of-War camps in Germany have come to an end. Since 1942 until the conclusion of hostilities the Intermediate Examination was held three times in three camps, twice in two camps and once in seven camps. The Final Examination was held three times in one camp, twice in two camps and once in seven camps. The Special Final Examination was held once only in two camps.

The arrangements provided for candidates to take any or all of the subjects of the Intermediate Examination and all subjects of the Final and Special Final Examinations except Design and Professional Practice. In all, no less than 56 candidates took the Intermediate Examination, of whom 23 passed the whole examination and 32 were successful in various subjects. Thirty-one candidates took the Final Examination, of whom 30 were successful in some of the subjects. Three candidates sat for part of the Special Final Examination and were successful.

It will thus be seen that a large number of candidates by means of these arrangements while in captivity were able to get on with their studies. Books were sent to candidates through the P.O.W. Scheme, organised by the R.I.B.A. through the generous provision of the fund collected by Mr. Richard Coppock [Hon. A.], secretary of the N.F.B.T.O., in co-operation with the British Red Cross and St. John Organisation.

Concession to Students whose Training has been Interrupted by War Service

During the year ended 28 February 1946 examination concessions have been approved in 579 cases.

Enrolment as Probationer

During the year 1 March 1945 to 28 February 1946, 1,134 Probationers have been enrolled.

Intermediate Examination Testimonies of Study

During the year ended 28 February 1946, 213 sets of Intermediate Examination Testimonies of Study were considered, and 171 were approved.

Final Examination Testimonies of Study

During the year ended 28 February 1946, 274 Testimonies of Study have been considered and 244 have been approved.

The Intermediate, Final and Special Final Examinations

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination has been held twice in the United Kingdom.

The R.I.B.A. Final and Special Final Examinations have been held twice in the United Kingdom and once in Bombay and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The results of the examinations are as follows (for the purpose of comparison the figures for 1944-1945 are given in brackets) :—

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination

	Examined	Passed	Relegated	Percentage Passed
United Kingdom	284 (234)	107 (78)	5 (2)	177 (156)
		subject to approval of remaining Testimonies of Study)		37 (33)—

The number of Students elected after having been granted special exemption from the Intermediate Examination was 2 (3).

The number of Students elected after having secured an approved qualification in the Dominions was 29 (22).

331 (238) Students have been elected during the year 1 March 1945 to 28 February 1946.

The R.I.B.A. Final and Special Final Examinations

	Examined	Passed	Relegated	Percentage Passed
United Kingdom	287 (192)	175 (94)	22 (12)	112 (98)
		subject to approval of Thesis and/or remaining Testimonies of Study ;		61 (49)
		51 (15) in Part I only ;		
		3 (2) in Part II only)		
Bombay	36 (28)	7 (3)	29 (25)	19 (10)
		(1 (1) in Part I only).		
Salisbury, S. Rhodesia	1 (1)	1 in Part I only (0)	0 (1)	100 (0)

10 (10) candidates were admitted to the Examination for the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning and 5 (4) passed.

At the examination for the office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities 6 (9) candidates were examined and 3 (6) passed.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Board, whose terms of reference are :

"To promote the use and facilitate the acquisition of science in the advance of Architecture," again appointed the following committees :—

General Purposes Committee.

Lectures Committee.

Standard Specifications Committee.

No. 1 Study Group (Building Needs).

No. 2 Study Group (Building Technique).

The following lectures have been arranged for the session 1945-1946 :—

Wednesday, 5 December : "Painting : An exposition of the Ministry of Works Study Report No. 5," by Mr. James Lawrance, F.I.B.D., with an introduction by Dr. L. A. Jordan (Paint Research Station).

Wednesday, 2 January : "Plastering," by Mr. H. Andrews, B.Sc. (Building Research Station).

Wednesday, 6 February : "Painting Plaster," by Mr. H. M. Llewellyn, B.Sc., A.R.I.C. (Building Research Station).

Wednesday, 6 March : "The Organisation of Building Science Research," by Professor J. D. Bernal, M.A., F.R.S.

Wednesday, 3 April : "Colour in Buildings," by Mr. William Allen, B.Arch., [A.] (Building Research Station).

Wednesday, 1 May : "The Relationship of Air Photographs to Architecture and Town Planning," by Mr. Frank Scarlett, B.A., [F.]

Wednesday, 5 June : "Sociology in Architecture," by Study Group No. 1 of the Architectural Science Board.

A notable feature of the lectures this year has been the publishing of advanced copies of the lectures. These are available two weeks before the lecture takes place, for those who propose to attend. In addition, two copies are sent to each of the Allied Societies.

Joint Meeting of the R.I.B.A. and the Institution of Structural Engineers

On Wednesday, 7 November 1945, a joint meeting of the R.I.B.A. and the Institution of Structural Engineers was held, when a paper on "The Construction of an Underground Factory" was read by Mr. Howard Vicars Lobb [F.] and illustrated with lantern slides. There was an excellent attendance at this meeting and it was agreed that other joint meetings with the Institution should be arranged in the future.

Conference on "Human Needs In Planning"

On 11 and 12 January 1946 a conference on "Human Needs in Planning, The Contribution of Social Studies to Architecture and Planning," was convened by the Architectural Science Board of the R.I.B.A. with the special assistance of the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction and the Institute of Sociology. The success of the conference was largely due to the work of Miss Tyrwhitt and the staff of the A.P.R.R., who kindly undertook all the arrangements. This conference originated as a result of the work of Study Group No. 1 Building Needs. The conference was well attended and about 130 subscribed to it. The decision reached was that the four chairmen of the various sessions should collaborate to draft a report on the results of the conference indicating possible lines of development. One of the points they will consider is the desirability of holding such conferences at intervals.

Scheme for Field Research

The Council, on the recommendation of the Architectural Science Board, submitted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research a scheme for the formation of a panel of honorary part-time observers who will collaborate with the Director of Building Research and his staff in the collection and dissemination of scientific information.

The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, have appointed the chairman of the A.S.B., Mr. Alister MacDonald, to serve on the Preliminary Committee which is being set up to consider the implementation of the scheme.

A.S.B. Standard Specifications Committee

This Committee, which consists of all representatives of the R.I.B.A. on committees of the British Standards Institution, held their second meeting in November 1945, when the report on the first year's work of the Co-ordinating Committee was received. (The Co-ordinating Committee is the small working committee appointed by the larger Standard Specifications Committee to act on their behalf in appropriate matters, and to take routine action with the speed which is required in dealing with matters relating to the British Standards Institution.)

Among the more important matters for which the Committee is responsible is the nomination of members to represent the R.I.B.A. on B.S.I. committees, and the consideration of draft British Standard Specifications submitted for technical comment.

Other matters dealt with or under consideration include the following :—

Suggestions for the improvement of future editions of B.S.I. Handbooks.

The Maintenance of Adequate Standards in British Standard Specifications.

The Applicability of various B.S.S. to the Control of Housing.

A Method of Securing Equal Voting Powers on B.S.I. Committees.

The Design of Standardised Articles.

Suggested Preparation of Synopsis of British Standard Specifications.

Suggested Preparation of Specifications for Nomenclature and Definition.

THE LIBRARY

The Library Committee

The Library Committee was appointed by the Council following the recommendations of the Library Reconstruction Committee, with the following membership :—W. H. Ansell (chairman), John Summerson (vice-chairman), S. Rowland Pierce (hon. secretary), W. A. Allen, M. S. Briggs, R. B. Craze, H. M. Fletcher, R. S. Nickson, R. L. Townsend, Grahame B. Tubbs, Charles Woodward.

The first meeting was held on Wednesday, 27 January 1946, and two meetings have been held subsequently.

Implementation of the Library Reconstruction Committee's Report

The Committee started with the Report of the Library Reconstruction Committee as the main basis of their work. This report was accepted entire by the Council subject to the review by the Finance and House Committee of financial proposals.

Important proposals for the extension of the premises were accepted and work is now in progress to extend the Library to the top floor of No. 68 Portland Place, largely to provide more study rooms for advanced and senior readers. More shelving and book cases in the Main Library are being added and other accommodation is being improved. The Main Library is also being treated acoustically. Detailed consideration was also given to the improvement of the artificial lighting. As soon as this work is completed the Library will move from its war-time home in the reception room.

Accessions Policy

The Accessions Sub-Committee was appointed to meet once a month to recommend books, pamphlets, prints and drawings for purchase and gifts for acceptance by the Committee. The Sub-Committee has the general accessions policy under review in order to devise a consistent and balanced development policy for the collection. The Accessions Sub-Committee has held three meetings.

Classification Sub-Committee

The Committee reappointed the Sub-Committee which was originally set up by the Library Reconstruction Committee to act as supervising body in all matters relating to the classification of books in the Library and in particular to fulfil the duties of the Institute as international Subject-Secretariat of the sections of the Universal Decimal Classification 69 (Building Science), 71 (Town and Country Planning) and 72 (Architecture). This Sub-Committee, under the chairmanship of Capt. R. W. Paterson [A.], held 22 meetings between 10 January and 31 December 1945.

Staff

The most important staff event which has come at the very end of the year while this report is going to press is the retirement of the Librarian to take up the post of Counsellor in the Museums and Libraries section of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Otherwise, in conformity with the plan put forward by the Library Reconstruction Committee, the

staff of the Library is being increased. In the first place the Librarian, now no longer editor of the JOURNAL, is able to give his whole time to the Library. An additional assistant is being employed, principally to help the cataloguer and classifier. Major Vernon, who was second assistant before the war, is returning on demobilisation.

Non-Member Readers

The Committee have applied the recommendations of the Library Reconstruction Committee that non-member readers should in future be required to pay a fee of £1 for the use of the Reference Library only and £2 for the use of both the Reference and the Lending Libraries.

Gifts to the Library

The Library has received many gifts during the year from friends within and outside the membership. It is impossible to record them all here, but among the most interesting are :—From Mrs. Morley Horder: books from the late Mr. Morley Horder's library and a remarkably interesting autograph letter from John Ruskin to Morley Horder in 1887; from Mrs. A. G. Gibson: a panorama of Regent's Park, Marylebone Church to Hanover Terrace, c. 1830; from Mr. J. E. Franck: Uggeri, Journée pittoresque des edifices de Rome Ancienne, 3 vols.ob.folio, 1800, and Palladio, Architecture in four books, etc., by Edward Hoppus, fo. 1736; from Mr. Ralph Walker (New York): publications on the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, U.S.A., and a study of Midtown, Manhattan; from Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (Past President), an album of photographs of early and mid-nineteenth century Australian buildings.

In addition the Library has received gifts of prints, drawings and maps from Mr. Horace Farquharson [F.] and Mr. A. Blomfield Jackson [F.]; Flight-Lieut. Atkinson, Lieut. Birkin Haward, Mr. M. Hartland Thomas, all found books for us in Europe; and Mr. Leslie Perrott [F.], of Melbourne, has sent many Australian publications on housing and planning. Books and periodicals have also been received from many of our colleagues in other countries, including a notable gift of Norwegian publications from Dr. Harry Fett (Hon. Corres. Member), Oslo; from the Academy of Architecture in the U.S.S.R.; from individuals or institutions in France, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Switzerland. Other donors include the Rockefeller Foundation, Imperial Chemical Industries, the International Museums Office, the U.S. Public Health Service and the British Council.

Library Statistics

During the year, 1,527 books and pamphlets, excluding periodicals, have been added to the Library, as compared with 1,072 in 1944-45—an increase of no less than 42 per cent. Certain serial pamphlets formerly excluded are now included, but account for only 9 per cent. increase. This figure includes 1,160 (808 in 1944-45) to the Reference, and 367 (264 in 1944-45) to the Loan. The Reference figure includes 181 MSS., typescripts and duplicated typescripts (117 last year). Two large donations are still uncatalogued and not included. There were also 17 (19 last year) drawings and prints or photographs, or sets of them.

At the end of March there were 1,232 books on loan (1,121 last year).

COMMITTEE REPORTS

THE COMPETITIONS COMMITTEE

The members of the Committee for the Session 1945-1946 are:—Kenneth M. B. Cross (chairman), E. Berry Webber (vice-chairman), J. Leathart (hon. secretary), Hubert Bennett, Lieut.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, S. N. Cooke, C. Cowles-Voysey, T. Cecil Howitt, Donald H. McMorran, S. W. Milburn, Verner O. Rees, Professor Sir Charles Reilly, Sir Percy Thomas (president), Professor Basil Ward.

Competitions Dealt With—

During the period under review the Committee have dealt with 16 competitions.

- (a) In six cases the conditions were satisfactory.
- (b) In three cases the competitions were eventually abandoned.
- (c) In seven cases the Committee are in negotiation with the promoters.
- (d) In one case the conditions were found to be at variance with the R.I.B.A. Regulations in several respects, but as the competition was not confined to architects no notice was issued warning members not to take part. Instead a letter from the chairman of the Committee drawing attention to the irregularities in the competition was published in the JOURNAL.
- (e) In one case no premiums were offered, but as the competition was a small one and was limited to the members of a particular Allied Society no action was taken to stop members competing.

Assessors' Fees in Housing Competitions

In view of the probability of a number of competitions for housing schemes being held within the next few years, the Committee have prepared a scale of fees for Assessors in such competitions.

Competitions Involving Special Methods of Construction or Special Materials

On the recommendation of the Committee the following clause has been added to the Regulations governing the promotion and conduct of architectural competitions:—

Clause 10A

Before giving approval to competitions involving the use of new methods of construction or new materials, the R.I.B.A. will require to be satisfied that such new methods or such new materials are satisfactory, having been approved by the Interdepartmental Committee on House Construction (The "Burt" Committee) or some similar responsible body.

If in such a competition the successful competitor is not called upon to supervise the erection of the building, provision must be made in the competition conditions to safeguard him against any legal responsibility for constructional or other defects which may arise if the building is erected, which responsibility must remain with the promoters.

Other matters which have been, or are being dealt with by the Committee include the following:—

Regulations for Industrial and Commercial Design Competitions.

Articles in the professional Press on "Competition Costs" and "The Future of Competitions."

The possibility of holding exhibitions of premiated designs at the R.I.B.A.

THE DEMOBILISATION COMMITTEE

The Demobilisation Committee consist of the following:—T. E. Scott (chairman), A. F. B. Anderson, E. W. Armstrong, Lieut.-General Sir John Brown, G. R. Dawbarn, H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, H. J. Rowse, Lieut.-Col. V. H. Seymer, Hon. H. A. Pakington (corresponding member).

The close contact between the Committee and the Ministry of Labour and National Service continues to be maintained through the chairman, Mr. T. E. Scott, who is also chairman of the Architecture and Public Utilities Committee of the Ministry.

The R.I.B.A. Post-War Employment Card Index, which is based on Questionnaire A, copies of which have been returned by members, Students and Probationers of the R.I.B.A. and registered architects, and on Questionnaire B, which is available only for members of the R.I.B.A., has been in operation during the past session. It has proved of the greatest use in assisting those returning from national service to find suitable employment. The Committee take this opportunity of stressing that the success of the Card Index is dependent upon the co-operation of members and Students in returning their questionnaires promptly and, above all, in keeping the information up-to-date.

The Committee have continued to use their best endeavours to secure the earliest possible release of architects, architectural assistants and students from national service: in this connection they have consulted with representatives of the Association of Building Technicians. Members and Students will already be aware of the fact that as a result of the representations of the R.I.B.A., acting through its Demobilisation Committee, the Government have agreed to release up to 3,500 architectural assistants under Class B in the period ending June 1946. These are "bloc" releases, i.e., those released will be identified from their service records of pre-enlistment occupation and are being selected for the offer of Class B release in order of age and length of service. Those included in the "bloc" releases under Class B are required to undertake employment as assistants and are being directed to specific posts, although in practice they are usually allowed to choose from two or three appointments carefully selected in relation to their previous training and experience.

With the agreement of the Ministry concerned the Demobilisation Committee have submitted special representations for immediate release under Class B of certain categories of full-time students of architecture whose training has been interrupted. The negotiations are proceeding and as soon as it is possible an announcement will be made in the JOURNAL and in the professional press.

The Demobilisation Committee have maintained close contact with the Headmasters of the Recognised Schools of Architecture and they have made representations to the Ministry of Education, based on statistics furnished by the Recognised Schools, with a view to securing the earliest possible release of teachers and potential teachers of architecture. So far, the representations have not met with success, but steps are being taken to make renewed and urgent representations to the Ministry with a view to securing the release of sufficient teachers to deal adequately with the training of students returning from national service.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The members of the Committee are:—John Parr, chairman; M. Hartland Thomas (M.A.R.S. Group), hon. secretary; H. P. Cart de Lafontaine (Comité Permanent International des Architectes), H. M. Fletcher (Franco-British Union of Architects), J. H. Forshaw (Official Architects' Committee), A. H. Moberly, David Percival (Association of Building Technicians), Denis Poulton (Architectural Science Board), Professor Sir Charles Reilly, Howard Robertson, J. S. Walkden (Board of Architectural Education), Frank Scarlett (Public Relations Committee).

The Committee was appointed with the following terms of reference:—

To advise the Council and to take action where appropriate in all matters which shall be brought to the Committee as the business of the R.I.B.A. in its relations with foreign countries and foreign architects.

Foreign Architectural Societies

The Committee has renewed its contact with the architectural societies of the liberated countries of Europe with which the Institute was out of touch during the war.

Honorary Corresponding Membership

Careful consideration is being given to the Honorary Corresponding Membership. Many Honorary Corresponding Members have communicated with the Institute after the years of enforced silence during the war. In this part of its work the Committee is having to give very careful consideration to the present standing of individual members in those countries which were in German occupation. Certain recommendations for the revision of the lists of the Honorary Corresponding Members have already been made to the Council.

Foreign Visitors

Among the most pleasant of the Committee's duties is to receive foreign architect visitors to Britain, and in association with the British Council the Committee has been able to assist architects from France, Greece and Mexico and a number of other countries. It is hoped that there may be a visit from architects and planners of the U.S.S.R.

U.N.E.S.C.O.

The development of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has been watched with interest and the Committee's advice was given with regard to the Institute's report on the draft Constitution.

British International Architectural Societies

Among the most important of all matters dealt with by the Committee has been the status and the inter-relationship of the principal international architectural societies with branches in England—the Comité Permanent International des Architectes, the Reunions Internationales d'Architectes, and the Modern Architectural Research Group. Proposals are now under consideration which may lead towards the development of a single International Union for Architecture.

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE

The members of the Committee appointed for the Session 1945-46 are as follows:—L. H. Keay (chairman), Miss J. G. Ledebor (vice-chairman), Edwin Williams (hon. secretary), E. W. Armstrong, J. Brian Cooper, O. A. Davis, F. Gibberd, D. E. E. Gibson, C. H. James, G. A. Jellicoe, R. A. H. Livett, A. L. Roberts, N. E. Wates, F. R. S. Yorke.

The period covered by the present Session has seen the launching of the Government's temporary housing programme, the reinstatement of many dwellings destroyed by enemy action and the commencement of the building of a limited number of houses in traditional forms of construction by private enterprise and by the local authorities.

After the general upheaval of total war some period of transition is inevitable during which special measures may have to be taken. Anxiety has been expressed lest these special measures should continue too long or in other ways deprive architects of the opportunity for service which they are entitled to expect when the great house-building schemes have to be undertaken.

The Committee have considered means by which the importance of the employment of architects upon housing schemes could be brought to the notice of the general public, but in view of the many exhibitions already held and other means invoked, have not thought it desirable to make any recommendations to the Council.

In view of the generally-accepted opinion that housing cannot be separated from town planning, some members of the Committee have felt that the reconstitution of the Housing and Town Planning Committee might be desirable and that matters solely affecting housing could be remitted to a Housing Sub-Committee. Such a subject as the "constitution of neighbourhood units" was thought to be one providing a very useful field for study affecting, as it does, both housing in its more limited and planning in its fullest sense.

The Committee are grateful to Mr. Charles Woodward [A.] for preparing précis of the many memoranda issued by the Ministry of Health to Housing Authorities for the information of the Committee, but none has been deemed to contain matters of sufficient import to warrant a special report to the Council.

THE LICENTIATESHIP COMMITTEE

The members of the Committee appointed for the Session 1945-46 are as follows: J. T. Saunders (chairman), Hugo R. Bird, Stanley A. Heaps, Charles Oliver, Denis Poulton, S. Lunn Whitehouse.

Since the last Annual Report the Committee have considered 189 applications. Of these, 154 have been recommended for approval, and 25 for rejection, while in 10 cases consideration has been deferred.

The Committee are pleased to report that although the number of applications has been maintained, the average standard has improved.

THE OFFICIAL ARCHITECTS' COMMITTEE

Membership

The members of the Committee for the session 1945-46 are as follows:—C. H. Aslin (chairman), C. G. Stillman (vice-chairman), C. G. Kemp (hon. secretary), Hubert Bennett, Johnson Blackett, J. H. Forshaw, John H. Haughan, G. Noel Hill, R. A. H. Livett, R. H. Matthew, J. Nelson Meredith, C. J. Mole.

The Committee has held six meetings since the publication of their last report in April 1945.

Appointments

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Mr. Johnson Blackett were appointed to represent the Committee on the R.I.B.A. Standing Committee in connection with negotiations concerning salaries of Architects. Mr. J. H. Forshaw was appointed as the Committee's representative on the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Hubert Bennett was appointed as the Committee's representative on the Competitions Committee.

Designation of Architects on the Statutory Register

Efforts have been continued towards securing general adoption of the Council's resolution concerning the designation of registered architects engaged on building work, and representations which have been made to a number of public authorities and other organisations employing architectural staff have received a satisfactory response.

Scale of Salaries For Architects

A memorandum entitled "Scale of Annual Salaries for Architects," based on recommendations submitted by the joint sub-committee of the Official Architects' Committee and the Salaried Members' Committee (replaced by the appointment, in April 1945, of a Standing Committee) was issued by the Council in June 1945. The previous scale (1937) has been withdrawn.

During the session the advice of the Official Architects' Committee has been sought by several local authorities and members, concerning salary scales.

The Committee has noted cases in which considerable divergence exists between the salary scales of architects and other professional staff employed by local authorities, and has expressed the view that unless there are sufficiently sound and unavoidable reasons to justify exception, official architects generally should be placed upon a salary scale at least equal to the scales of other principal officers employed by the same authority.

The Status of Official Architects

Questions concerning the status and duties of official architects have come under review from time to time, and advice has been given as a result of enquiries from public authorities and members.

The Committee noted with dismay the London County Council's decision to transfer from their architect's department to another department, responsibility for the selection and planning of housing sites. On the other hand they noted with satisfaction that Leeds City Council have appointed their former Housing Director to the post of City Architect with comprehensive responsibility for all the city's architectural work, including housing; also that in creating a new post, designated Borough Architect and Town Planning Officer, the Northampton Borough

Council evidently intends to place all phases of their architectural and planning work under the direction of an architect.

It has been observed that some large local authorities continue to appoint architectural staff under the direction of their engineers and surveyors. Representations have been made to several authorities on this question with a view to encouraging them to establish independent architects' departments, with full responsibility directly to their Councils.

Some public authorities are not easily to be persuaded that the setting up of independent architects' departments is in their own or the public interest, and the Committee feels that local authorities and others might be stimulated to give more earnest consideration to the question if more frequent and well organised publicity were given to the work of official architects. Publicity of the right kind, if properly directed, would certainly lead to an increase of knowledge and appreciation on the part of local authorities and others of the potential value to them and the public of independent architects' departments.

Careers in Local Government

The National Executive Council of N.A.L.G.O. have decided to prepare a booklet on "Careers in Local Government" and have requested the R.I.B.A. to assist them. The Committee resolved to send the National Executive Council a statement on the lines of the section of the Ministry of Labour pamphlet entitled "Architecture."

Colonial Service for Architects

In the June 1945 issue of the JOURNAL, the attention of members was drawn to the information on this subject contained in Memorandum Colonial Service Recruitment No. 10, Colonial Office, March 1945. In addition, it has now been confirmed with the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service) that architects appointed to individual colonies, being the servants of the Colonial Governments concerned, are eligible for subsequent transfer and promotion from one Colony to another, and are treated as regards security and opportunity on exactly the same basis as engineers.

THE PRACTICE COMMITTEE

The membership of the Committee is as follows:—Joseph Hill (chairman), M. Waterhouse (vice-chairman), C. Woodward (hon. secretary), T. M. Alexander, V. Bain, Percy V. Burnett, R. B. Craze, J. Ralph Edwards, Stanley Heaps, T. Cecil Howitt, H. Jackson, J. R. McKay, Cyril F. Martin, Norval R. Paxton, H. T. Seward.

During the session the Committee suffered a great loss by the untimely death of Mr. H. V. Ashley. His knowledge and experience were of the utmost value to the Committee.

The Committee have dealt with general matters arising out of questions put by members. They have also advised the Council in regard to Clause 3 (d) of the Code of Professional Practice which has been altered accordingly.

Among the matters concerned with fees a division of the State-aided Housing Scale for partial service was devised, the time charges for an architect and his assistants were raised, the increased charge being agreed by the Ministry of Health and the War Damage Commission. Fees for architects in connection with the repetition of the design of a mass-produced house are still under consideration. Representatives of the Committee took part in the revision of the Scale of Annual Salaries for architects in Government or municipal service. Fees in connection with fire insurance claims are still under discussion.

The scale of fees for State-aided houses in rural areas on scattered sites was amended to meet this situation.

Representatives of the Committee were appointed to a Joint Committee of the R.I.B.A., the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and the War Damage Commission, which Committee was set up to consider questions of professional etiquette that may arise in the group scheme for the repair of war damaged houses. Guidance to members will appear in the JOURNAL.

Members were advised by a note in the JOURNAL to arrange

with their clients for payment of fees by instalments as their work proceeds. The delay in being able to start actual building necessitates the advice given.

An agreement with the Society of Industrial Artists is under discussion whereby those members of the R.I.B.A. who are members of the Society will be protected against infringement of the R.I.B.A. Code of Professional Practice.

A draft form of agreement between a local authority and an architect for State-aided housing schemes has been drawn up.

The Committee is considering the situation which has arisen in connection with war damaged buildings which had ancient lights and of which there may be no record.

PROFESSIONAL TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS COMMITTEE

This Committee was appointed at the end of 1944 with the following terms of reference:—

- (i) to consult with educational authorities and other bodies as to the general need for text and reference books;
- (ii) to decide what specific text and reference books are needed, after consideration of future books proposed by the Ministry of Works in the Post-war Building Studies series and by the Codes of Practice committees;
- (iii) to suggest methods for the promotion of authorship and to make recommendations for suitable authors;
- (iv) to make contacts with publishers with a view to the production of books through the ordinary commercial channels.

The following are the present members of the Committee:—A. H. Moberly (chairman), W. A. Allen, Professor L. B. Budden, C. C. Handiside, Stanley Heaps, S. C. Ramsey, Charles Woodward, J. S. Walkden, John Swarbrick, Professor A. E. Richardson, J. E. Marshall, R. F. Jordan, Miss Enid Caldicott, of the Architectural Association, and Miss J. Tyrwhitt, of the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction.

The Committee had hardly started its business at the time of submission of reports for publication in the 1944-45 Annual Report, so that this is the first published statement of the Committee's work, apart from a notice that was sent to the technical press for the general information of the profession.

The Committee has held 11 meetings, 2 being in the current year.

A list of teaching textbooks in current use was sent to the headmasters of all recognised schools in Great Britain with a request for opinions on the merits of the books listed, the desirability of having reprints and the existence of gaps. Useful answers were received and the Committee is now taking action on the lines indicated by the enquiry.

Detailed consideration has been given to books on science and technology; a sub-committee has prepared synopses for a closely-knit series of books on building materials, the theory of construction and structural practice.

The Committee has arranged with Messrs. Allen & Unwin for the publication of Architectural Science Board lectures, and this work is now in hand. The publication of certain other textbooks is under consideration.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The members of the Committee for the session 1945-46 are:—Basil R. Ward (chairman), Darcy Braddell (vice-chairman), Ralph Tubbs (hon. secretary), A. F. B. Anderson, Kenneth Campbell, A. M. Chitty, R. V. Goodden, R. Henniker, R. F. Jordan, Miss J. Ledeboer, H. V. Lobb, E. D. J. Mathews, A. Pott, Stanley C. Ramsey, A. L. Roberts, Herbert J. Rowse, F. Scarlett, Norman Westwood.

Public Relations Policy

The Committee considered in detail the lines which the Institute public relations policy should follow in the next few years, in relation to the present situation of the architectural profession. A memorandum on aims and principles of public relations policy was submitted to the Council and approved by them.

Allied Societies and Public Relations

The Committee began a campaign to encourage and assist Allied Societies in local public relations; to this end the first of a series of "white papers" of advice was sent to Allied Societies. The Chairman and Public Relations Officer addressed the Allied Societies Conference and the meeting of secretaries of Allied Societies.

Lectures on Practice and Office Organisation

A memorandum was submitted jointly with the officers of the Board of Architectural Education to the Council recommending the holding of special lectures on professional practice by the Allied Societies and Recognised Schools of Architecture. A further recommendation was to hold a series of lectures at the R.I.B.A. on office organisation, which was also approved by the Council.

Special Exhibitions

A small exhibition on school building was held at Blackpool in connection with the North of England Educational Conference in January 1946. A small exhibition on town planning was supplied to the Burgh of Greenock. Publicity on the exhibition of the Middlesbrough plan at the R.I.B.A. was undertaken. The Committee have in hand arrangements for several forthcoming exhibitions at the R.I.B.A.

Conferences

Special publicity was undertaken in connection with the Human Needs Conference and the Conference on Special Libraries held at the R.I.B.A.

Routine and Special Publicity

Press publicity was undertaken through the session on Institute events such as the Presidency and the Royal Gold Medal and on the reports on School Design and Construction, Institute demobilisation policy, L.C.C. Housing, etc.

Sessional Papers

The Committee having taken over the work of the disbanded Sessional Papers Committee, prepared a programme of Sessional Papers for the session 1946-47.

Films, Broadcasting and Television Sub-Committee

Members:—A. F. B. Anderson (chairman), R. O. Vine (hon. secretary), R. Y. Goodden, John Grey, A. Pott, Ralph Tubbs, and the following specialist members who are not members of the R.I.B.A.:—Mark Abrams, H. L. Beales, D. F. Brown, James Fitton, Miss J. Hawkes, Paul Rotha. The appraisal panel of the sub-committee met several times to appraise and classify films on architectural and planning subjects as a step in setting up a Film Index for the information of Allied Societies, Schools of Architecture and other bodies. The Sub-Committee has also advised the sponsors of certain technical films.

Lectures Sub-Committee

Members:—A. M. Chitty (chairman), A. H. Moberly (hon. secretary), W. F. Herbert, S. G. Livock, Brian Peake, Richard Sheppard, Gordon Stephenson, Cecil Stewart, W. Travis, P. Warre-Cornish. At the beginning of the year the Sub-Committee appealed for additional lecturers, as a result of which many names have been added to the Panel of Lecturers. The demand for lecturers continues to be heavy. The Sub-Committee is responsible for organising the series of lectures on office organisation.

Press Contacts Sub-Committee

Members:—E. D. J. Mathews (chairman), Richard Henniker, Lionel Smith. The Sub-Committee was formed during the session. It is studying all questions of public relations through the press.

"Building Now" Exhibition Sub-Committee

Members:—H. V. Lobb (chairman), Mrs. S. Cox (hon. secretary), Kenneth Bayes, Eric Brown, C. Cowles-Voysey, H. L. Curtis, C. A. Farey, P. D. Hepworth, Philip Powell, Hilton Wright, F. R. S. Yorke. At the beginning of the session the Public Relations Committee decided to abandon the proposed exhibition of Contemporary Architecture in favour of a pro-

paganda exhibition to show the contribution of the architect to present-day building problems. The Sub-Committee was provided with a directive by the Public Relations Committee and proceeded with the organisation of the exhibition. Mr. Kenneth Bayes [A.] was appointed exhibition designer.

Public Relations Staff

During the session the Council reorganised the machinery of public relations, setting up a Public Relations Department on 1 January 1946. Mr. G. E. Marfell was appointed Public Relations Officer in the place of Mr. Eric L. Bird, who became editor of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. Miss Monica W. Bromley was appointed Assistant Public Relations Officer.

THE SALARIED MEMBERS' COMMITTEE

The Committee has held five meetings since the publication of the last Annual Report. The members of the Committee for the present session are as follows:—P. K. Hanton (chairman), Colin Penn (vice-chairman), F. C. Wakeford (hon. secretary), Miss N. Beddington, Thomas Bilbow, J. M. Curry, J. McD. Fairweather, W. B. Gostling, F. W. Gregory, H. L. Kelly, S. H. Loweth, Dr. J. L. Martin, V. L. Nash, J. Pinckheard, A. L. Tamkin.

Scale of Annual Salaries for Architects

This scale is applicable to the staffs of Government, Local Government, Commercial, Industrial Undertakings and to the staffs of Architects in Private Practice. The scale was approved by the Council on 19 June 1945 and was published in the July number of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. The previous scale (1937) has been withdrawn. Copies of the scale are available to members on application.

Means of Implementing the Arrangements for Negotiating Scales and Conditions of Service for Architects

The Council decided that the Joint Committee appointed to implement the arrangements for negotiating Scales of Salaries and conditions of service for architects should include representatives from the Association of Building Technicians and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, neither of whom need be members of the R.I.B.A. Mrs. E. V. Penn and Mr. L. A. C. Herbert, LL.B., secretaries of the A.B.T. and the I.P.C.S. respectively, were accordingly appointed members of the Joint Committee.

Negotiating Officer

The recommendation that a Negotiating Officer be appointed to the R.I.B.A. was approved by the Council. This appointment has been advertised and it is hoped that a selection will be made shortly.

Education Act, 1944, and the Employment of Architects by Local Authorities

Consideration has been given to the condition of architects under the above Act and advice and support has been given to the County Council concerned.

Work of the Salaried Members' Committee

The Council on 16 October 1945 approved a recommendation that notes be published in the JOURNAL from time to time giving details of cases and matters dealt with by the Committee.

Conditions of Service

The Committee is investigating the conditions of service in some of the Government departments and local government offices for comparison and examination.

Inadequate Salaries, etc.

The Committee has examined and dealt with complaints from members and students *re* grading, salaries and conditions of service for architects and assistants employed by Government and local government.

SCHOOL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

The members appointed for the session 1945-46 are as follows: C. G. Stillman (chairman), Verner O. Rees (vice-chairman), Julian Leathart (hon. secretary), W. T. Benslyn, P. W. Birkett,

A. C. Bunch, D. E. E. Gibson, J. Harrison, O. P. Milne, John Swarbrick, S. E. Urwin, E. Berry Webber.

The Committee was first appointed in an *ad hoc* capacity in March 1945 to consider and report on the subject of School Design and Construction.

The Committee met four times during the current session.

First Report

The Committee's first report was approved by the Council on 19 June 1945 and was published in the JOURNAL for August 1945. The Council also approved the suggestion that the Committee should become a permanent one in order to review the latest developments in school design and construction and to advise the Council and members of the Institute on the subject.

Second Report

The Committee subsequently met to consider and report upon the Government's programme of temporary hutting for school building. This second report was approved by the Council on 12 February 1946 and copies were sent to the Ministry of Education, the lay, educational and technical press and to the local education authorities. It was published in the JOURNAL for February 1946.

Other Matters

The Architectural Science Board have been asked to advise on the M.O.E.'s Regulation 39 concerning daylight factors in schools and to refer draft British Standards on matters pertaining to school building to the Committee for observation and comment.

The School Library Association have been asked to submit a memorandum on the subject of School Libraries, which they have suggested they might discuss with the Committee.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Main Committee

The membership of the Committee is as follows:—A. W. Kenyon (chairman), S. Rowland Pierce (vice-chairman), Henry Braddock (hon. secretary), Edward Armstrong, Robert Atkinson, R. Gordon Brown, W. Dobson Chapman, J. Brian Cooper, W. R. Davidge, John L. Denman, J. H. Forshaw, Philip Gerrard, Dr. H. V. Lanchester, Arthur G. Ling, R. H. Matthew, George C. Quilliam, Professor Sir Charles Reilly, Peter Shephard, Sir Percy Thomas (President R.I.B.A.), Charles Woodward.

Professor W. G. Holford was invited to attend the meetings of the Committee.

Sub-Committees

The following sub-committees were appointed:—

1. *Planning Sub-Committee*: S. Rowland Pierce (chairman), Edward Armstrong, R. Gordon Brown, J. Brian Cooper, John L. Denman, Philip Gerrard, Dr. H. V. Lanchester, George C. Quilliam, Peter Shephard.

2. *Legislation Sub-Committee*: Professor W. G. Holford, Dr. H. V. Lanchester, Arthur Ling, Charles Woodward.

The Hon. Officers of the Main Committee are *ex-officio* members of the sub-committees.

Change of Personnel

The Committee deeply regretted the death of Mr. Henry V. Ashley. Mr. Ashley had, prior to his becoming a member of this Committee, served with the L.R.R.C. and the C.A.C. Mr. J. Murray Easton and Mr. Gordon Stephenson found themselves unable to continue serving on the Committee. Mr. Basil M. Sullivan, vice-chairman, resigned owing to ill-health and Mr. S. Rowland Pierce was elected as vice-chairman in his place. Mr. Robert Atkinson, Mr. R. Gordon Brown and Mr. Peter Shephard were appointed to fill the vacancies.

Action by the Committee

Representations have been made to Government Departments as follows:—

(a) Acquisition of sites by Service Departments. Satisfactory replies have been received from the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, the Admiralty and the War Office.

(b) Arrangements have been made to enable amendments to be tabled in the House of Commons and the House of Lords in respect of:—

(1) The Trunk Roads, Bill, 1946.

(2) The Building Restrictions (War-time Contravention) Bill 1946.

(3) Distribution of Industry Bill.

(4) Town and Country Planning Bill 1944.

(5) Requisitioned Land and War Works Bill 1945.

(c) A statement has been made to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning with regard to the Dower Report on National Parks on lines indicated in the R.I.B.A. National Plan.

(d) Representation has been made regarding the effect of Cost of Works payments for replacement of totally destroyed property on Town Planning proposals.

(e) The effect of the terms by which the licensing of small houses is made, i.e., inclusion of road costs, upon the perpetration of ribbon development, has been brought to the notice of the appropriate Ministry.

(f) Evidence has been prepared and submitted to the New Towns Committee (chairman, Lord Reith) regarding the part to be played by the architect in the preparation of plans, the organisation, the continuity of supervision, bye-laws, character, control of advertisements, etc.

(g) Introduction of national control in respect of Smoke Abatement.

Representation has been made to Local Authorities and Statutory Authorities regarding Lincoln Cooling Towers.

Reports

Reports have been submitted or are being prepared for the R.I.B.A. Council on the questions of:—

(a) Control of external appearance of buildings and development of the Panels of Architects.

(b) Report and evidence on Regent Park Terraces for the Prime Minister's Committee.

Publication of the R.I.B.A. National Plan Report has been undertaken and is in progress.

Other Matters

Support has been given to the British Council in the production of an Exhibition of British Town Planning to be sent to Sweden.

Professor Sir Charles Reilly was appointed to represent the Committee on the "Conference on Human Needs in Planning".

THE FINANCES OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

The accounts for the past year indicate that the work of the Institute is financially more favourable than could have been anticipated, with the result that there is an increase in the surplus of £1,006 above that of the preceding year. This is largely accounted for by the increases in examination fees, sales of publications and a credit balance on the JOURNAL account.

The total expenditure in 1945 was £42,007, being an increase of £1,387 on the previous year. Additional expenditure was incurred on the items of Premises, Administration, Contributions to Allied Societies and Miscellaneous; whilst savings were effected on Publications and Travelling Expenses.

The total income in 1945 was £47,780, being an increase of £2,393 on the previous year. Income from subscriptions and contributions was less than in 1944. This was due to the payment in 1944 of a large proportion of arrears of subscription, which had accumulated during the previous war years. These figures compare favourably with the budget for last year, which, it must be remembered, was prepared while the war was still in progress and consequently it was not possible to forecast the larger income that was subsequently received.

(Continued on page 252)

Income and Expenditure Account of Ordinary Funds for the Year ended 31st December 1945

Dr.	Exclusive of Subscriptions in Advance and Entrance Fees				Cr.						
EXPENDITURE		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		INCOME		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
To PREMISES—											
Rent		2,090	0	0							
Rates		1,754	6	0							
Interest on Mortgage		3,466	3	8							
Gas, Heating and Electric Light		1,325	8	2							
Furniture and Fittings		404	19	9							
General Repairs		176	9	8							
Deferred Repairs Reserve		2,000	0	0							
Fire and other Insurances		2,752	11	3							
Housekeeping and Wages		2,752	18	0							
Telephone		209	12	9							
				14,831	10	9					
To ADMINISTRATION—											
Salaries and Gratuities		9,859	8	8							
Health and Unemployment Insurance Stamps		84	15	6							
Pensions		1,300	18	0							
Staff Insurance and Pension Scheme		824	8	6							
General Printing, Stationery, Stamps and Petty Expenses		4,226	2	8							
				16,295	13	1					
To LIBRARY GRANT AND FINES PAID OVER				121	19	6					
To TRAVELLING EXPENSES—											
President		115	15	8							
Provincial Members		1,265	0	1							
Visiting Board		19	11	10							
				1,400	7	7					
To GENERAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES—											
General Meetings		143	18	10							
Council Dinner Guests		39	18	0							
				183	16	10					
To EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES—											
Examiners and Invigilators		476	14	0							
Examinations (Overseas)		27	6	0							
General Examination Expenses		291	8	0							
				795	8	0					
To CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALLIED SOCIETIES				4,290	9	2					
To GRANTS—											
Architects' Benevolent Society		150	0	0							
Building Industries National Council		360	0	0							
Council for the Preservation of Rural England		25	0	0							
Council for the Education of Physical Environment		10	0	0							
British School at Rome (Faculty of Archaeology)		3	3	0							
British Standards Institution		26	5	0							
Parliamentary and Scientific Committee		26	5	0							
				600	13	0					
To MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—											
Legal and Accountants		192	19	5							
President's Portrait		230	0	0							
Reconstruction Committee		10	12	0							
Loss on Exchange (Australia)		203	10	7							
Registration		10	10	0							
Air Raid Precautions		83	19	9							
Architectural Science Board		506	19	10							
Public Relations Committee		1,269	8	4							
Codes of Practice Committee		500	0	0							
Demobilisation Committee		967	10	4							
Schools' Conference and Report		54	11	11							
Sundries		147	11	2							
				3,877	3	9					
To SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR CARRIED TO LEASEHOLD PREMISES				5,773	14	4					
Reserve											
By SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS—											
Fellows				9,229	11	6					
Fellows' Attavans				448	13	9					
Retired Fellows				26	14	0					
Associates				13,664	1	3					
Associates' Attavans				968	12	0					
Retired Associates				13	13	0					
Licentiatees				7,882	8	0					
Licentiatees' Attavans				277	12	0					
Retired Licentiatees				53	11	0					
Reinstated Members				264	17	0					
Students' Fees and Attavans				2,132	15	0					
Subscribers				11	11	0					
				96,293	2	3					
By SALE OF PUBLICATIONS—											
Journal and Kalendar				302	18	6					
Library Catalogues				33	0	0					
General				1,134	16	11					
By EXAMINATION AND OTHER FEES—											
Probationers' Enrolment				5,495	14	0					
Intermediate Examination				2,442	6	0					
Final and Special Examinations				1,679	18	6					
Fellowship Examination				117	12	0					
Statutory Examination				17	6	6					
Town Planning Examination				3	16	6					
Distinction in Town Planning				52	17	0					
				9,809	10	6					
By PUBLICATIONS—											
Surplus—Journal				503	8	1					
Balance 1944/45 Kalendar				109	4	0					
By VISITING BOARD—											
Interest on Deposit											
				0	1	2					
By LIBRARY FUND—											
Library Fines				71	19	6					
Interest on Deposit				0	3	10					
By LIFE MEMBERSHIP—											
Interest on Conversion Loan											
				72	3	4					
By AUSTRALIAN INTEREST											
				3	17	1					
By HENRY JARVIS BEQUEST—											
Interest on War Loan											
				100	0	0					
By STAFF PENSION FUND—											
Interest on Deposit											
				1	3	2					

Note.—The sum of £2,471 6s. 3d. being the capital repayment in connection with the mortgage is not included in the Income and Expenditure Account, but is shown in the Balance Sheet.

HAYFERRY, SONS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct, 27 March 1948 { ERNEST B. GLANFIELD [P.] }
JOHN SUMMERSON [A.] } *Her. authors.*

Balance Sheet of Ordinary Funds, 31st December 1945

		LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
		\$	s. d.	\$	s. d.
To SUNDAY CREDITORS—				BY PREMISES—	
Sundry		9,169	7 9	Leasehold, 66/68, Portland Place, as last Account	102,217 6 s
Bank		463	16 2	BY INVESTMENT (HENRY JARVIS BEQUEST)—	
Deferred Repairs Assets		4,000	0 0	£2,857 3s. Od. 3½% War Loan Stock 1952, at cost Value at 31st December, 1945, £2,845 16s. 3d.)	2,758 4 s
			13,633 3 11		
To SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN ADVANCE—				BY DEBTORS—	
Fellows		190	1 3	Rent and Advertisements	3,896 16 s
Associates		283	18 7	Payments in Advance	878 4 11
Licentiates		172	4 0	Australian Institutes	176 14 1
Students		172	11 9	Sundry	54 8 2
			818 15 7		5,006 3 7
To LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND AS LAST ACCOUNT		3,009	6 0	BY LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND—	
Compositions received during 1945		462	0 0	£3,491 11s. 3d. 3½% Conversion Stock, at cost (Value at 31st December, 1945, £3,701 l.s. 1d.)	3,348 9 0
			3,471 6 0	Cash at Bank	122 17 0
To MORTGAGE ON 66/68, PORTLAND PLACE AS LAST ACCOUNT		82,168	11 8		3,471 6 0
Less Repayments 1945		4,471	6 2		
			79,697 5 5	BY INVESTMENTS, ETC., ALLOCATED TO MORTGAGE REDEMPTION—	
To LEASEHOLD PREMISES RESERVE ACCOUNT AS LAST ACCOUNT, including				£5,498 Os. 1d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1948/48, at cost	5,500 0 0
Appeal Fund £5,153 6 4		52,577	10 11	£12,000 Os. 1d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1949/51, at cost	12,000 0 0
Appeal Fund, 1945		388	17 7	£785 19s. 7d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1949/51, at cost	788 10 0
Entrance Fees, 1945		1,740	15 0	£11,000 Os. 0d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1951/53, at cost	11,000 0 0
Rents and Interest, 1945		1,856	14 8	£21,283 13s. Od. 2½% National War Bonds, 1952/54, at cost	21,283 13 s
Surplus, 1945		6,773	14 8	£780 3s. 11d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1952/54, at cost	780 3 11
			92,337 13 4	£1,000 Os. 0d. 3½% Defence Bonds, at cost	1,000 0 0
To SURPLUS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES			15,331 13 11	£2,000 Os. 0d. 3½% Savings Bonds, 1950/70, at cost	2,000 0 0
(Subject to valuation of premises and realisation of Debtors, and excluding Subscriptions in arrears)				£2,000 Os. 0d. 3½% Savings Bonds 1955/75, at cost	2,000 0 0
				£163 Os. 0d. 3½% Savings Bonds 1965/75, at cost	163 6 0
				Cash at Bank (balance of Appeal Fund)	291 16 s
					56,807 9 4
				BY CASH AT BANK	4,731 7 5
				Note.—This Balance Sheet does not include the value of the Books, Furniture, Pictures, etc., belonging to the Institute.	
SAFFARY, BONE & Co., Chartered Accountants.		£175,289	17 2		£175,289 17 2

BY CASH AT BANK
Note.—This Balance Sheet does not include the value of the Books,
 Furniture, Pictures, etc., belonging to the Institute.

SARFATY, BONS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct, 27 March 1946 { ERNEST B. GLANFIELD [F.] } Hon. Auditor
JOHN SUMMERSON [A.]

Revenue Account of Trust Funds for the Year ended 31st December 1945

Dr.	Cr.
ADAMSON AND WREN FUND— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 279 2 4
By Balance from last Account	279 2 4
By Dividends and Interest received	212 12 8
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	32 7 5
ASSETTLE PAIZE FUND— To Prize awarded to K. W. Blain (A)	£ s. d. 50 0 0
To Cost of Book Place	50 0 0
To Balance carried forward	50 12 10
By Balance from last Account	50 12 10
By Dividends and Interest received	53 9 0
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	0 4 9
ALFRED BODMAN MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FUND— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 708 10 2
By Balance from last Account	708 10 2
By Dividends and Interest received	222 0 10
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	6 18 9
"THE BUILDERS" MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 708 10 2
By Balance from last Account	708 10 2
By Dividends and Interest received	50 10 3
C. MCARTHUR BUTLER BEQUEST FUND— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 23 19 5
By Balance from last Account	23 19 5
By Dividends and Interest received	50 11 3
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	27 0 7
ARTHUR CATES LEGACY— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 186 3 6
By Balance from last Account	186 3 6
By Dividends and Interest received	79 9 5
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	27 0 7
ARCHBOLD DAWNEY BEQUEST— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 762 18 5
By Balance from last Account	762 18 5
By Dividends and Interest received	306 3 9
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	29 2 7
DONALDSON TESTAMENTAL FUND— To Gift of Silver Medal for Miss J. L. Hyland (A)	£ s. d. 7 1 6
To Balance carried forward	11 9 0
By Balance from last Account	11 9 0
By Dividends and Interest received	2 16 0
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	1 10 10
SIR BALFOUR PLATTEN ESLEY PAIZE ACCOUNT— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 26 5 0
By Balance from last Account	26 5 0
By Dividends and Interest received	423 3 2
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	185 13 2
HENRY L. FLORENCE TRAVELLING STUDENTSHIP— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 613 18 6
By Balance from last Account	613 18 6
By Dividends and Interest received	232 2 1
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	113 0 9
GODWIN & WHITMAN BURSARY— To Purchase of £70 13s. 3d. 3% Savings Bonds,	£ s. d. 371 3 3
To Balance carried forward	441 16 6
By Balance from last Account	441 16 6
By Dividends and Interest received	57 10 0
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	57 10 0
STONESTED GORTON MEMORIAL FUND— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 170 10 9
By Balance from last Account	170 10 9
By Dividends and Interest received	3 3 8
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	3 3 8

Revenue Account of Trust Funds—continued

Dr.	Cr.
By Balance from last Account	£ s. d. 121 3 11
By Dividends and Interest received	121 3 11
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	121 3 11
A. C. HOUSTON MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND— To War Damage Contribution	£ s. d. 1418 18 2
To Amount paid to C. Connelley Wheeler	50 0 0
To Amount paid to H. W. D. Burgess	33 6 8
To Amount paid to M. Sturges	1217 5 6
To Balance carried forward	1418 18 2
By Balance from last Account	1418 18 2
By Dividends and Interest received	184 9 5
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	184 9 5
C. W. HUNT BEQUEST— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 134 9 5
By Balance from last Account	134 9 5
By Dividends and Interest received	70 13 2
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	368 16 6
OVERSEAS JAMES BEQUEST— To Purchase of £70 13s. 3d. 3% Savings Bonds,	£ s. d. 400 9 8
To Balance carried forward	400 9 8
By Balance from last Account	400 9 8
By Dividends and Interest received	57 10 6
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	134 12 9
MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND— To Amount paid to Miss A. P. Broughton	£ s. d. 172 2 9
To Balance carried forward	172 2 9
By Balance from last Account	172 2 9
By Dividends and Interest received	124 16 6
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	124 16 6
JAMES NEALE BURSARY— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 124 16 6
By Balance from last Account	124 16 6
By Dividends and Interest received	54 15 6
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	489 8 0
A. N. PANTON BEQUEST— To Purchase of Library Books	£ s. d. 543 18 6
To Balance carried forward	543 18 6
By Balance from last Account	543 18 6
By Dividends and Interest received	126 11 2
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	126 11 2
PROBY MEMORIAL FUND— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 116 1 10
By Balance from last Account	116 1 10
By Dividends and Interest received	116 1 10
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	116 1 10
SARON STELL AND E. G. TREASURER BEQUEST— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 116 1 10
By Balance from last Account	116 1 10
By Dividends and Interest received	116 1 10
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	116 1 10
TRE LEONARD FUND— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 116 1 10
By Balance from last Account	116 1 10
By Dividends and Interest received	116 1 10
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	116 1 10
VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP FUND— To Balance carried forward	£ s. d. 116 1 10
By Balance from last Account	116 1 10
By Dividends and Interest received	116 1 10
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	116 1 10
SARAFY, SONS & CO. Chartered Accountants.	

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct, 27 March 1946. { ERNEST B. CLARFIELD (P.) } Rem. Auditors.
JOHN SUMMERS (A.)

Balance Sheet of Trust Funds, 31st December 1945

		Value		Cr.	
		31st December, 1945		£ s. d.	
By Government and other Securities, being total of Trust Funds invested as valued 31st December, 1945					
By Cash at Bank on Current Account				237 18 10	
By Cash at Bank on Deposit Account				6,542 3 3	

Dr.	Brought forward	BALANCE SHEET OF TRUST FUNDS—continued				Cr.
		£	s.	d.	£	
		56,090	7	9		
To C. W. HAY BEQUEST—						
Capital—£1,071 19s. 4d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		1,874	0	11		
Revenue Investments—						
£83 10s. 6d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		88	10	9		
£260 15s. 6d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		269	8	4		
£110 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48		110	2	9		
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		50	8	0		
£120 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		120	18	0		
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		50	5	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		154	9	5		
		2,718	0	2		
To OWEN JONES SCHOLARSHIP FUND—						
Capital—£1,330 London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Debenture Stock		1,369	18	0		
£1,100 Great Western Railway 5% Consolidated Guaranteed Stock		1,303	10	0		
£147 Great Western Railway 5% Consolidated Preference Stock		162	8	9		
Revenue Investments—						
£1,445 10s. 4d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		1,492	15	2		
£70 15s. 6d. 3½% Savings Bonds, 1963-75		71	18	0		
£521 17s. 6d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		553	3	9		
£41 18s. 6d. 4% Consolidated Stock, 1957		45	16	0		
£241 15s. 6d. London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Guaranteed Stock		241	13	4		
£320 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48		320	8	9		
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		50	5	0		
£125 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		125	12	6		
£125 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		125	12	6		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		388	16	6		
		6,483	14	6		
To MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND—						
Capital—£1,632 3½% Conversion Stock, 1961		1,729	18	5		
Revenue Investments—						
£51 10s. 3½% Conversion Stock, 1961		54	11	10		
£200 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		201	0	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		134	12	9		
		2,120	3	0		
To JAMES NEALE BURSARY FUND—						
Capital—£1,280 15s. 1d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		1,387	15	2		
Revenue Investments—						
£147 14s. 6d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		152	10	6		
£100 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48		100	2	6		
£100 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		100	15	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		124	16	6		
		1,855	19	8		
A. N. PRENTICE BEQUEST—						
Capital—£6,000 3% Savings Bonds, 1960-70		6,075	0	0		
Revenue Investments—						
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		50	5	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		489	3	0		
		6,614	0			
To FROTH MEMORIAL FUND—						
Capital—£1,070 London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Preference Stock		599	4	0		
Revenue Investments—						
£127 17s. 7d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		132	0	8		
£28 8s. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		30	2	1		
£50 4% Funding Loan, 1960-60		56	7	6		
£70 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48		70	1	9		
£30 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		30	3	0		
£75 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		75	11	3		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		136	11	2		
		1,130	1	5		
To SAKIN SNELL AND E. G. THORNTON BEQUEST—						
Capital—£683 17s. 6d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		706	2	0		
£311 16s. 2d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		314	2	11		
Revenue Investments—						
£404 15s. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		417	18	1		
£229 16s. 7d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		242	11	2		
£100 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48		100	2	6		
£30 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		30	3	0		
£75 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		75	11	3		
£25 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		25	9	6		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		116	1	10		
		2,027	15	3		
To THE LEGACY FUND—						
Capital—£822 5s. 9d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		879	19	9		
Revenue Investments—						
£151 17s. 1d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		156	15	10		
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		50	5	0		
£25 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		25	3	9		
£25 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		25	2	6		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		119	2	3		
		1,256	9	1		
To VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP FUND—						
Capital—£1,636 16s. 3d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		1690	2	3		
Revenue Investments—						
£36 11s. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		38	14	10		
£100 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		100	10	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		354	13	6		
		2,184	0	7		
GABRIEL, ROSE & Co.,		£82,460	19	5		
Chartered Accountants.						

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct, 27 March 1946 { ERNEST B. GLANFIELD (F.R.S.) Hon. Auditors.
JOHN B. SUMMERSON (A.I.) }

Rough Estimate of Expenditure and Income of Ordinary Funds for the year ending 31 December 1946

Expenditure		£	s.	d.	Income		£	s.	d.
1. Premises—					1. Subscriptions and Arrears		36,000	0	0
Total		16,311	0	0	2. Sale of Publications		2,920	0	0
2. Administration—					3. Examination Fees		9,795	0	0
Total		22,317	0	0	4. Interest on Life Membership Fund and Jarvis Investment		230	0	0
3. Publications—					5. Sundries		75	0	0
JOURNAL (nil)									
Kalendar		340	0	0					
4. Library		1,185	0	0					
5. Travelling Expenses—									
Total		1,700	0	0					
6. General Meetings and Exhibitions—									
Total		1,380	0	0					
7. Examinations and Prizes—									
Total		1,116	0	0					
8. Contributions to Allied Societies		4,650	0	0					
9. Grants and Subscriptions									
Total		716	13	0					
10. Provisional Sums—									
Total		6,370	10	0					
11. Sundries		230	0	0					
Grand Total		£56,316	3	0					

Deficit for the year 49,020 0 0
7,296 3 0

£56,316 3 0

(Exclusive of Entrance Fees, Tenants' Rents and Interest on Mortgage Redemption Investments)

BUILDING NOW

THE R.I.B.A. EXHIBITION FOR 1946 DESCRIBED

What might be termed "the shop window" of the architectural profession was opened on 11 April by the Minister of Town and Country Planning and will remain open until 11 May. As a shop window it contains a selection of the goods which the profession can offer to the nation in the immediate task of rebuilding its homes, schools and social amenities. Circularisation of local authorities, who are likely to be the chief "purchasers," has produced a quite unexpected interest. This interest has been reflected in the B.B.C. and the Press.

The following pages contain a selection of photographs and drawings taken from the exhibition which will give members an idea of its nature and scope. We publish a preponderance of photographs largely because the high-pressure organisation of the exhibition prevented illustration of some of the newer schemes in drawing form. It is hoped to reproduce some of these in the May

JOURNAL. Because, therefore, some of these photographs are familiar to architects, it should not be assumed that the exhibition consists predominantly of work executed before the war. The Exhibition Committee aimed principally at getting schemes which are now in the design stage, with supplementary photographs and drawings of work executed during and immediately before the war which provide ideas for post-war building.

An unusual feature of the exhibition is a series of notices quoting relevant statements made by Ministers of the Crown. The visitor on entering the exhibition sees "In the lack of homes at the



Grange Road Estate, Letchworth. G. A. Jellicoe [F.]

present time, there is a mountain of misery before the British people." This statement by the Minister of Health summarises the problem of house production in a single pungent phrase. Other quotations are from the Minister of Town and Country Planning, the Minister of Works and the Minister of Labour. For instance, the Minister of Town and Country Planning is quoted as saying "Town and Country Planning is not a fad or luxury. It is a vital part of our national economy." This technique reveals a basic idea of the Exhibition Committee in trying to put across a few simple ideas clearly and forcibly. It was felt that past exhibitions tended to be nebulous and to leave the lay visitor to draw conclusions for which he probably lacked the essential background knowledge. Therefore objectives have been strictly limited and every effort made to attain them thoroughly. The old method of showing a series of standard-size photographs has been abandoned in favour of an attractive "montage"; in other words, the "shop window" has been deliberately composed as a picture or series of pictures and is not merely an uninspired array of photographs of buildings.

The exhibition has also been kept small. The Committee realised that many exhibitions tend to be wearisome; they decided that an exhibition which took longer than about twenty minutes to half an hour to look at was too big for the ordinary man, without much time to spare, to take in properly.

In order to put these views into effect and to create from them an exhibition which would be an entity, the Committee decided to employ an exhibition designer. They were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Kenneth Bayes [A.] on his leaving the Exhibition Section of the Ministry of Information in which he had had wide experience of this type of work.

The original scheme became modified as work proceeded—as happens with all exhibitions—the Housing Section tending to enlarge and the Municipal Administration Section to be reduced. This was a result of closer study of the needs of the times, it being obvious that the construction of new town halls and similar public municipal buildings was still remote in time. Consequently it was decided to do little more than draw the attention of visitors to the fact that this was a field of work for architects which would come under cultivation in due course.



A typical client.

The idea of a balanced programme of building in the neighbourhood unit is implicit in the whole exhibition. The Exhibition handbook says "Begin putting up the houses first by all means, but the other buildings must follow soon and must be planned for now." It can be said that the exhibition does not go further into town planning than the neighbourhood unit and deals almost exclusively with the buildings to be provided in it.

The Housing Section naturally deals principally with permanent houses, their layout and equipment. It, however, welcomes the permanent prefabricated house as an essential contribution to the solution of the housing problem, and says that the temporary housing programme, while in itself a wrong objective, did provide a great deal of technical experience in the study of permanent prefabrication. The principal object of the Schools Section is to demonstrate that the semi-prefabricated system of construction recommended by the School Design and Construction Committee is a better solution to the school building problem than the hutments proposed by the Ministry of Education, but it does not neglect the wider issues of school building, such as the importance of good siting, daylighting, equipment and design. The Health and Welfare Section draws much of its material from war-time hostels, canteens, recreation centres, etc., as well as from the traditional architects' field of hospital, clinic and nursing home construction.

The presentation of the exhibition has two outstanding features. The first of these is the use of colour, both on the drawings and on the background screens. In spite of the extensive use of photographs, the general effect is one of warm variegated colour. The second feature is that the exhibition has a professional air in contradistinction to many pre-war R.I.B.A. exhibitions which tended to look amateurish. This one is obviously the work of a skilled exhibition designer.

The exhibition ends by indicating the building programmes which will follow the completion of the main work of housing and school building. A photograph of Mr. Emberton's amusement park at Blackpool has a caption which points out that the creation of amusement facilities for the people also comes within the scope



Post-war ideas. B.I.S.F. House. Frederick Gibberd [F.].



Pre-war ideas. From the L.C.C. Mottingham Estate.

of the architect. A single large photograph of the interior of a council chamber has a caption which indicates that local authorities will in due course have to rehouse themselves.

The exhibition handbook is also a departure from precedent. It is not a catalogue of exhibits with added articles and comments, but is a handbook intended to give supplementary information and which will be worth keeping as a book of reference by the informed layman. It has been written specially for members of local authorities who sit on housing, school and town-planning committees and aims at giving them information on those points which they should look for in schemes submitted to them by architects. For this reason architects will find it useful also. The handbook is copiously illustrated and written in simple direct English. It avoids the rather woolly highbrow attitude which tended to be apparent in pre-war exhibition catalogues.

The handbook concludes with two chapters describing respectively the architect, his training and work, and the R.I.B.A. itself. This is the first time that an R.I.B.A. exhibition catalogue has contained brief summaries of facts about the profession and its organisation. It is interesting to note that the section on the work of the architect contains a series of paragraphs describing the duty of the architect to his client, to the contractor, to the community and to his craft.

After being shown at the R.I.B.A. the exhibition is to tour the principal provincial centres of population. It has already been booked for Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester, the Tyne-side and South Wales.



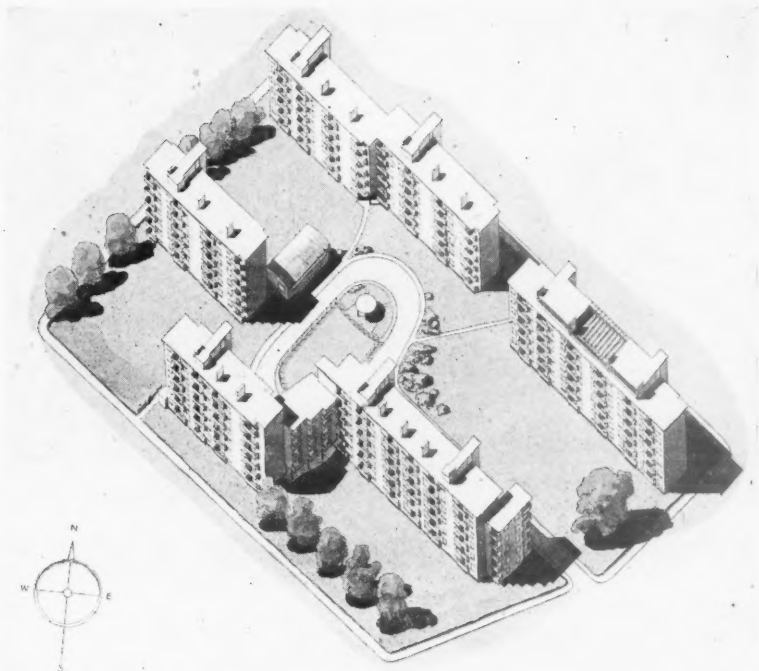
Pilgrim Place, Swaythling. Hubert Collins [F.].



Welwyn Garden City. Louis de Soissons, A.R.A. [F.], and C. H. James, A.R.A. [F.].

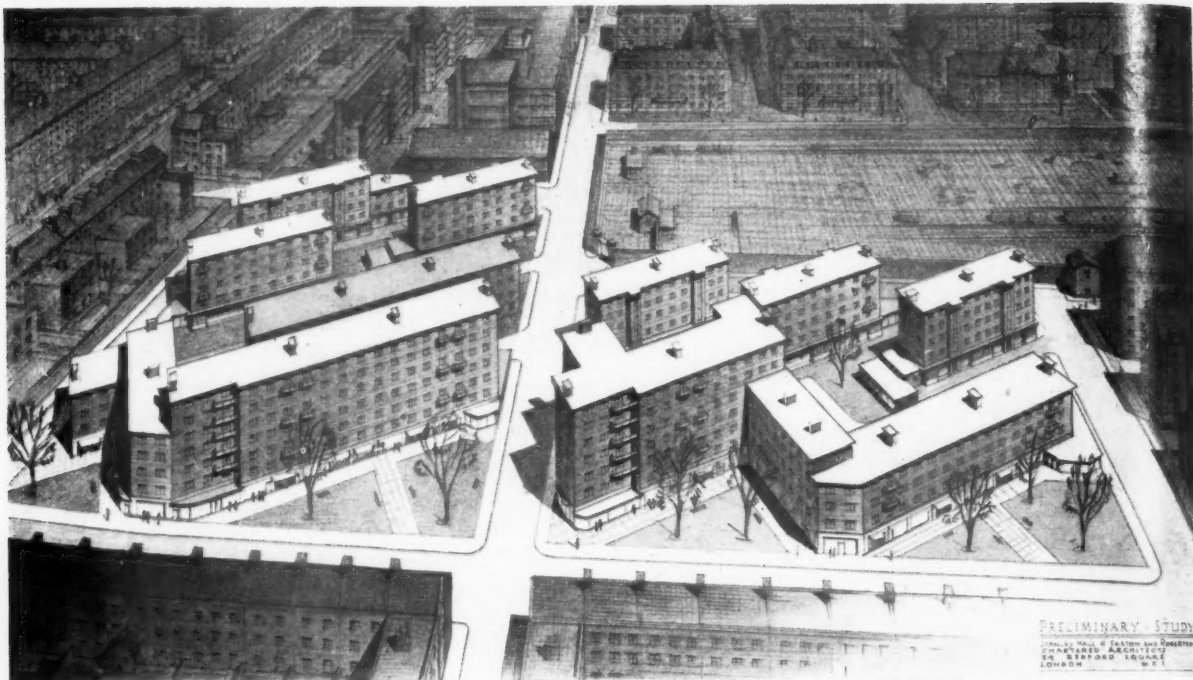


Welwyn Garden City. C. H. James, A.R.A. [F.].

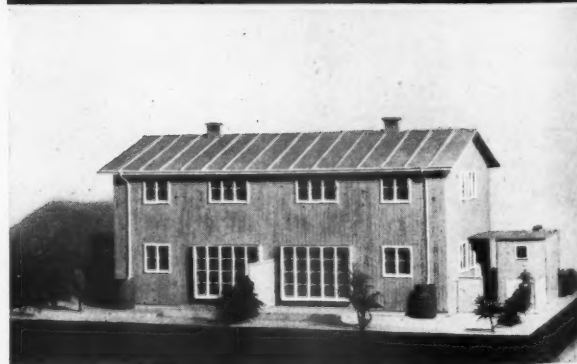
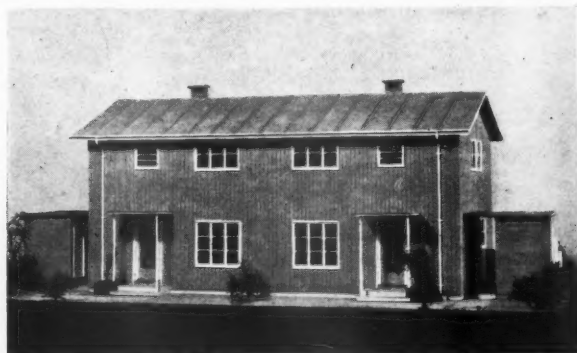


*Above : Scheme of Flats, St. Pancras Way, Camden Town ; Norman and Dawbarn [F].
Left : Quarry Hill, Leeds ; R. A. H. Livett [A.], City Architect. Below : Loughborough
Park Estate for the Guinness Trust ; Edward Armstrong [F].*





Above: Preliminary study of the Huntsworth Terrace scheme, St. Marylebone Borough Council; Stanley Hall & Easton and Robertson [F/F.].



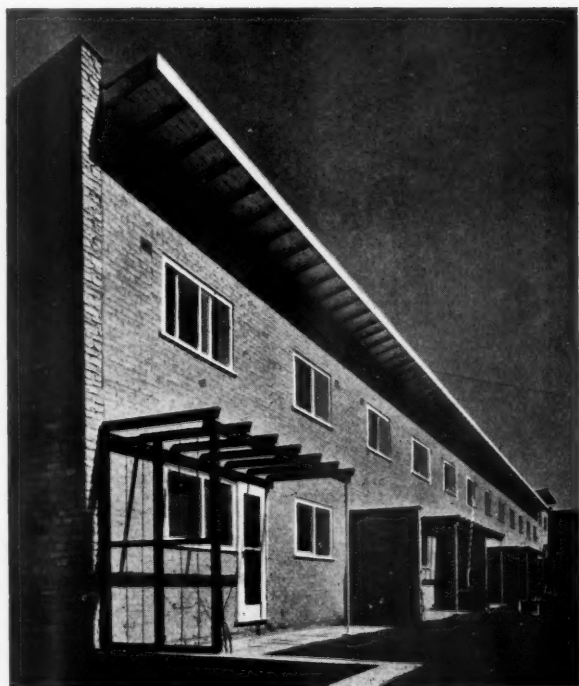
Left: Oaklands L.C.C. Estate, Clapham. Right: Model of winning design, Timber Houses Competition; John P. Tingay [A.].

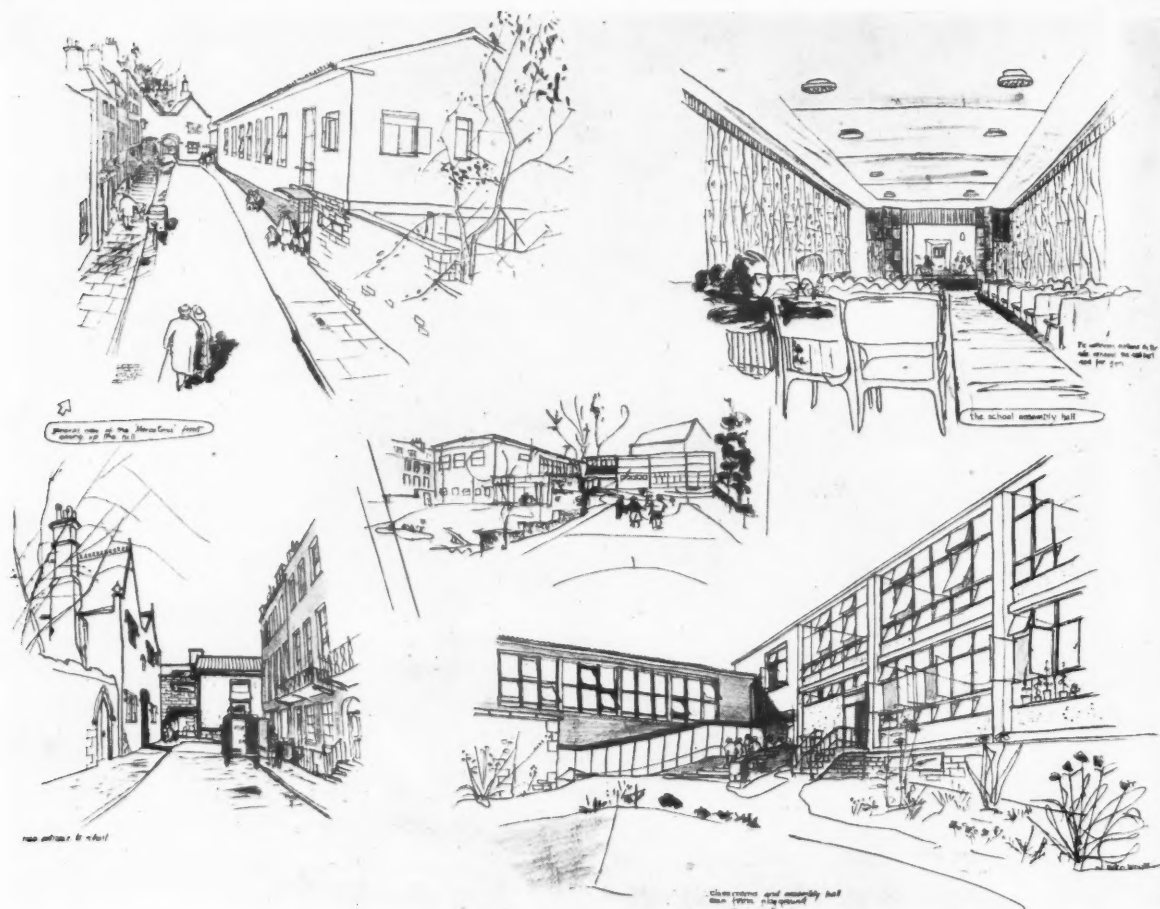


Right: Houses with garages at Speke, Liverpool; L. H. Keay [V.P.], City Architect and Housing Director. Above: Porch of House; Frederick Gibberd [F.].

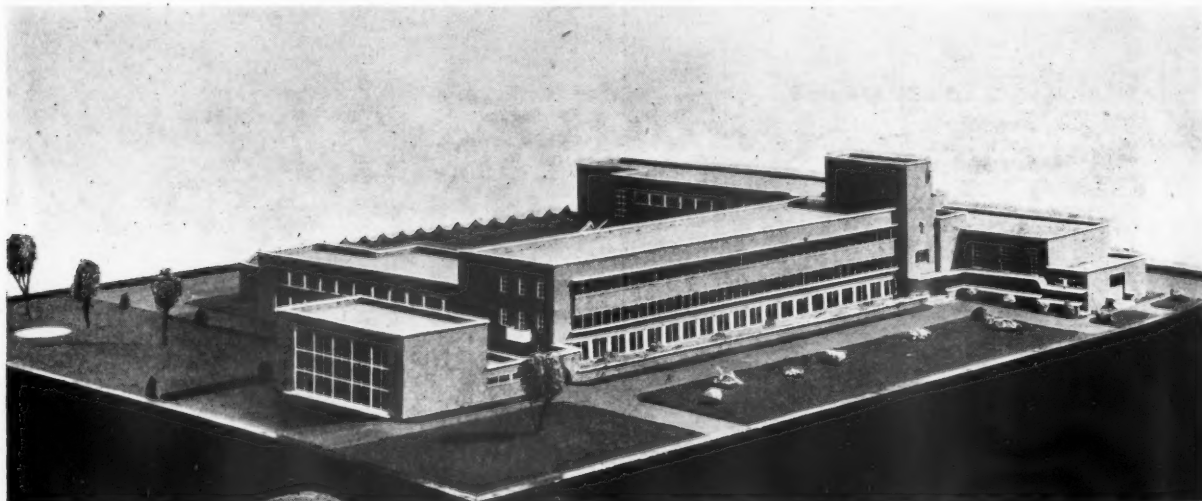


Below: Cottages at Stratford-on-Avon; F. R. S. Yorke [F.]. Bottom right: Housing at Leeds; R. A. H. Livett [A.], City Architect.





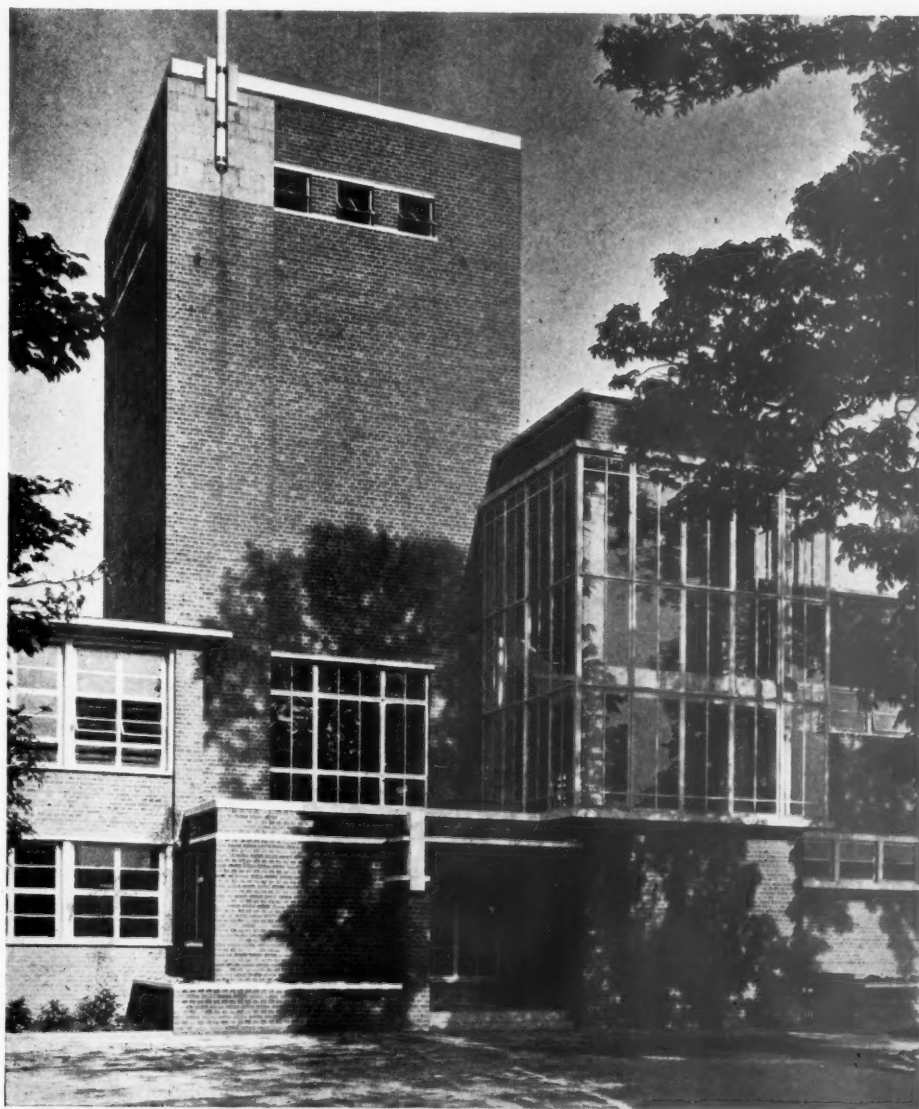
Church of England School, St. Leonards-on-Sea; J. Sheppard [F.] and Hilton Wright [A.].



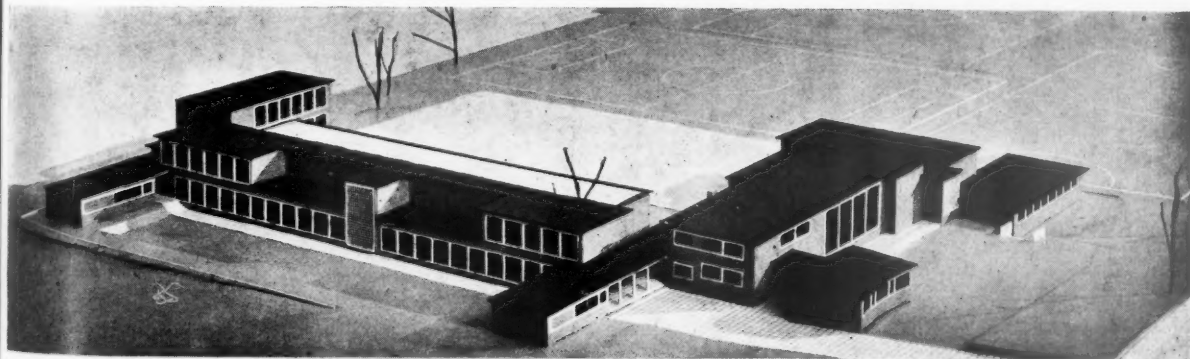
Model of proposed Birkenhead Technical College; Willink and Dod [F/F.].

April 1, 1946

Acton County School for Boys;
W.H. Burrows [F.], Middlesex
County Council.

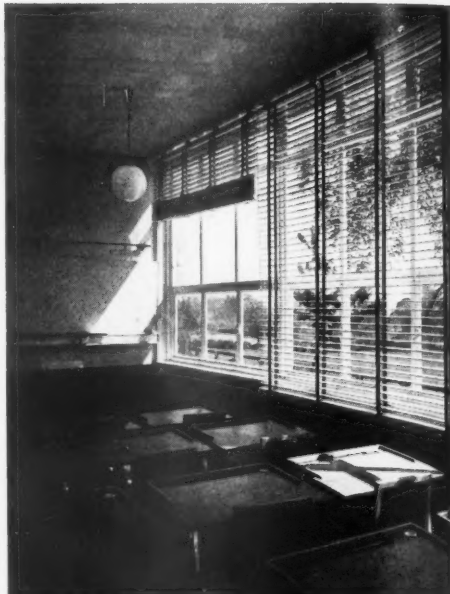


Model of Scalby School, North
Riding; F. X. Velarde [F.]



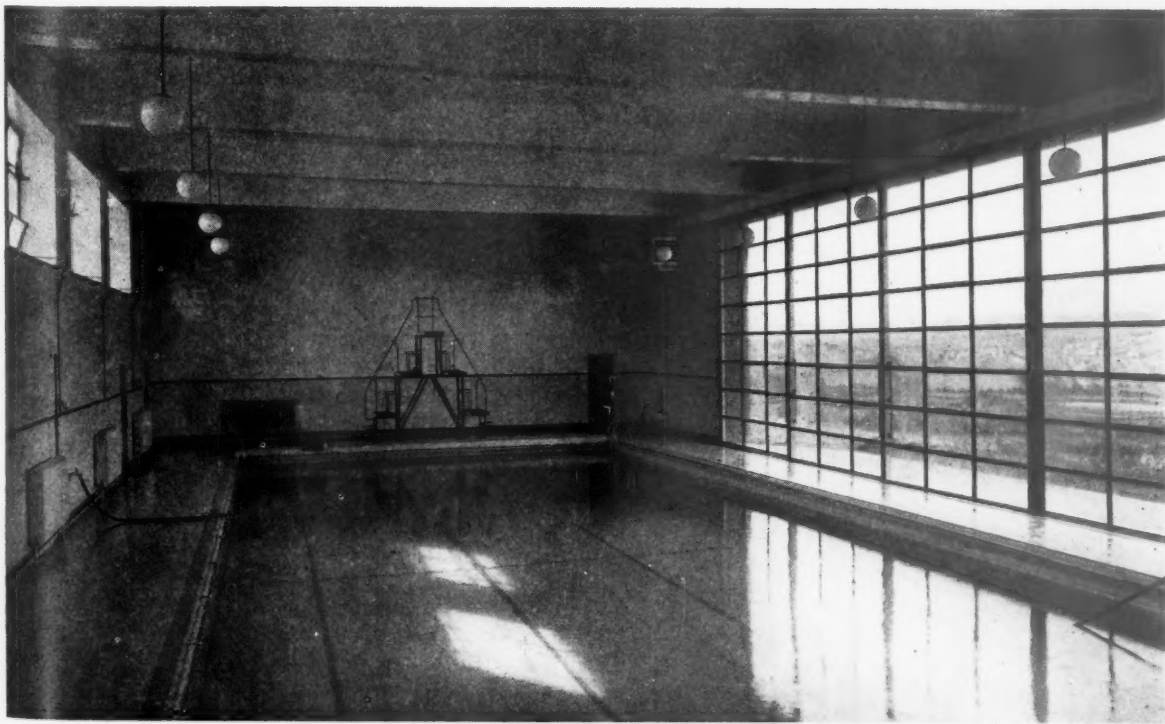


Above: Greenford County School (Boys' Secondary Grammar School); W. H. Burchett [F.], Middlesex County Council. The library and a botany laboratory. Left: Staircase in Our Lady of Lourdes Senior Elementary School, Southport; F. X. Velarde [F.].



Right: A classroom in Richmond Girls' School, Yorkshire; Denis Clarke Hall, [A.]. Below left: An interior in Homer School; Scott, Shepherd and Breakwell [A.F.A.]. Below right: Gymnasium in Richmond Girls' School.





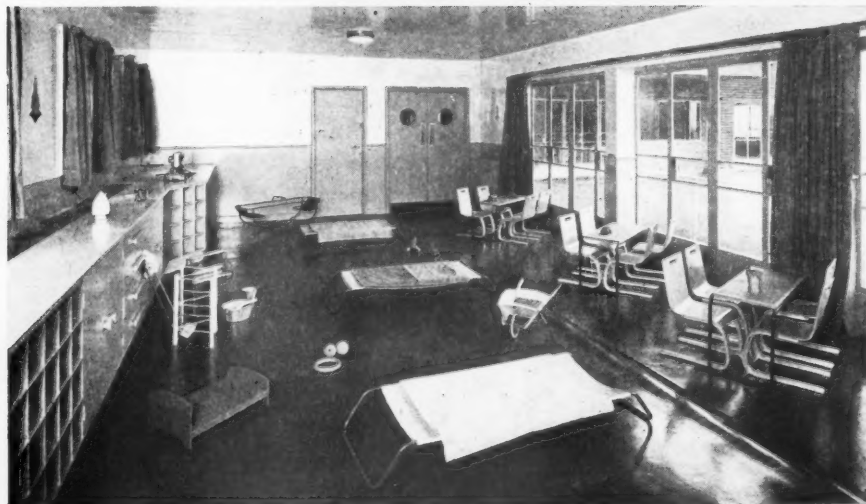
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. The swimming bath. Sir Percy Thomas [P.].



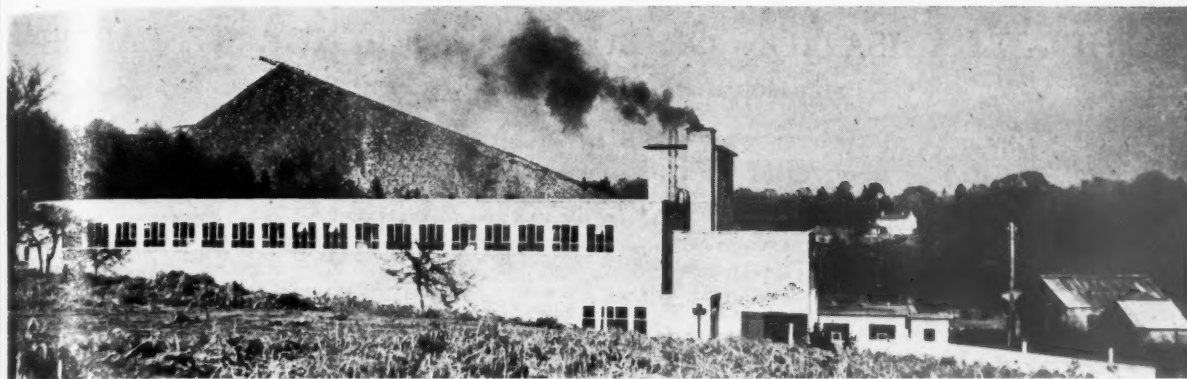
*Left : South Middlesex Fever Hospital ; the Nurses' Home ;
P. J. B. Harland [R].*



*Right : A general ward in Oxted and
Limpsfield Hospital ; J. Douglas
Mathews & Partners [F.A.]*



*Kells Community and Miners'
Welfare Centre ; the Nursery ;
Miners' Welfare Commission.*



Princess Royal Pithead Baths, Forest of Dean ; Architects, Miners' Welfare Commission.



Works Canteen and Social Centre at May and Bakers' factory, Dagenham ; Edward D. Mills [A.].



Hostel at Swynnerton ; Professor W. G. Holford [A.].



Left : Amusement Park, Blackpool : Joseph Emberton [F.]. Below ; Some clients in a hostel.



THE ORGANISATION OF BUILDING SCIENCE RESEARCH

Professor J. D. BERNAL, M.A., F.R.S.

A Paper read at a Meeting of the R.I.B.A. Architectural Science Board, on
Wednesday, 6 March, 1946.

Mr. ALISTER G. MACDONALD, [F.] in the Chair.

Research in building in post-war Britain is likely to take on a much wider meaning than it had before the war. Building research is of course not new to this country, it has behind it a long record of achievement of the Building Research Station. But the need to make up for the cessation of building during the war and for war destruction, in circumstances in which neither materials nor labour can be expected on a scale adequate to the requirements for building, imposes on research a task both wider and more urgent than has ever existed. The war years, however, have not been wasted. Both in research and construction, but perhaps most of all in organisation, architects and scientists have learned lessons which it should be possible to convert almost immediately to meet our present requirements. One of the most valuable steps, to my mind, was the setting up of the Architectural Science Group in 1941, which has since grown into the Architectural Science Board and acquired a definite place on the professional side of architecture. The original members of the Architectural Science Group were far-sighted enough to see that, if the practice of building was not to lag permanently behind all other industrial practices, it would need to be supplemented by research and by the scientific education of architects to enable them to profit to the greatest extent from the results of that research. At that time there could be no immediate prospect of actually carrying out the research, but those discussions on what research was necessary which were carried out in the spare time of men already overburdened with war work, have proved of enormous value. The present organisation and the future programme of research in building undertaken by the Ministry of Works and the Ministry of Health is very largely the direct result of the proposals of the Architectural Science Group.

The pre-war concept of building research as a technical matter of the examination of the performance of materials, essentially an extension of routine testing, has been replaced by a much wider concept. Research now includes general sociological and economic studies aimed at formulating in the first place the needs for building in such a way that the right technical problems are presented and then further research and development for solving those problems with full regard to the human and economic aspects of the building industry. Now this is an enormous programme. It was necessarily quite outside the capacities of any voluntary organisation, but even with full Government support it will take a long time before it can be fully implemented. In the meantime there are particularly urgent problems to be solved, pre-eminently in the field of housing, and the immediate question is to find the appropriate priorities so that a still limited number of research workers can achieve those results which can most rapidly be turned to practical advantage. This was the task put before Sir Reginald Stradling when he was appointed Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Works and for the general consideration of which the Scientific Advisory Committee of which I have the honour to be chairman was appointed.

Our first task was to survey the whole field in order to separate out the questions which it was most practicable to tackle at once from the more long-term requirements and to find the best available means for getting answers to these questions. The Committee itself was concerned only with the broad issues; the detailed work has devolved on a number of sub-committees and panels. There has been a broad four-fold division of the work into requirements, materials, structures and construction, or building industry. From the start the emphasis had been put

on housing rather than building in general, though the organisation set up and a good many of the results will be applicable to much more general building problems.

The requirements section is itself divided into two—physiological and functional requirements. Both deal with what the architect traditionally refers to as the "commodity" of building. But although centuries of tradition lie behind this provision of requirements, it is surprising how little precise information is available. It might be argued, of course, that as people have got used to, or adapted to, buildings as they exist, it would be well enough to accept this fact and look no further. However irritating to the seeker after knowledge, no one would be the worse off. But this argument will not hold in post-war conditions where the actual needs of the situation and the restrictions under which work must be carried out impose necessarily many variations from traditional practices in building. New materials will have to be used on account of scarcities, new methods of construction attempted in order to get buildings up in less time and to save labour. The question of satisfactory performance of houses from the point of view of the occupiers becomes of primary importance and cannot be answered by appeals to tradition. For example, we have the problems of heating and condensation. How are people likely to respond to new types of centrally placed heating units and how is their use likely to affect domestic habits, for instance in the possibility of the use of bed-sitting rooms in a warm house? Or, how are we going to make full use of lighter methods of construction and avoid condensation in or on walls or roof? These questions have, of course, both physiological and sociological bearings. We hope to be able to lay down the conditions of heating, ventilation and general sanitation which will be the best for health. But to do this a great deal of work will be necessary and much of this work cannot be carried out in the laboratory but only under conditions much more closely approximating those in everyday life.

This applies even more forcibly to the functional or social conditions of living. The modern house is becoming a place equipped from the start for carrying out a number of domestic occupations with the minimum of loss of time or discomfort for the occupants. The whole equipment of the house has to be adapted at the same time to its general construction and to the particular needs of the occupants. Here again, once we depart from tradition we shall need a great deal of research on such questions as the optimal heights of sinks, the best ways of placing cupboards and cookers and the proper divisions between the kitchen and the dining room. All these, it may be said, are the concern of the manufacturer or the architect, but we cannot leave them so at present. They need to be co-ordinated if we are to have effectively standardised plant and economic production of equipment on a mass basis. Here again research would have to be carried out in a realistic way. For this purpose, both for the physiological and functional requirements, two grades of experiment are projected: one, based on the laboratory or studio, and the other on the field or experimental house. In the first, conditions or appliances will be tested under fully controllable conditions, either in a laboratory or in a mock-up room as in a cinema studio. Here, physical constants, such as temperature, can be exactly measured and domestic operations timed and photographed. This work will be carried out wherever suitable conditions can be found, at the London School of Hygiene, the Building Research Station or the new development

station which the Ministry of Works is setting up at the Thatched Barn on the Barnet By-pass. The object of the studio stage is both to find the principles of planning of housing space and equipment and to pilot its development into the most promising directions.

The second stage will be far more extensive and will be needed before final acceptance of any development. It will take place in groups of experimental houses, several hundred in number, which are being built by the Ministry of Works. These houses are being planned both on traditional and modern prefabricated lines. (Their actual construction is being studied by the fourth section of Ministry of Works research and will be discussed later.) Once finished, they will be occupied for the most part by perfectly ordinary householders, selected by local authorities, from whom it is hoped to get simple but adequate information as to the performance of the houses. We aim to achieve this by installing in one house out of every 60 a resident experimental officer with his family. This resident officer will have the task of making a detailed scientific study of the performance of his own house and of collecting data periodically from the occupants of the other houses. These in turn will be divided into two grades: normal tenants who will have perfect freedom in the equipment and use of their houses, and experimental tenants proper, 9 for each group of 60, who would be provided with a variety of equipment which may be changed from time to time in order to determine its relative value independently of the vagaries of individual taste. Naturally such a large scale experiment will take some considerable time before definite results can be expected. In certain respects, namely deterioration, we hope indeed that we shall have to wait many years before much useful material comes to light, but long before this the experience of the tenants should bring out any striking advantages of one type of planning or equipment over another which should lead to the continuous improvement of both the house and its equipment.

It is clear that this experiment, extensive as it is, will not tell us the whole story; particularly it tells us nothing about conditions in old houses, and for that further controlled experiments will be needed. But these may well be of a voluntary nature. It should not be impossible to organise, at least in big centres and university towns, associations of householders who would co-operate in giving factual information about the performances of their houses, particularly in such matters as coal consumption, warmth in summer and winter, times taken to clean, etc. It is astonishing how little information exists on this topic. In a monumental study by P.E.P. just published, a table is given of the average times spent by housewives on cooking, cleaning, washing up, etc. The best data that could be found was based on a questionnaire filled in by only 15 housewives. Here is a field where the Architectural Science Board can contribute greatly to building science, not only in helping to define the problems more accurately, but in proposing solutions to them as architects.

The second section of the research work of the Ministry is that on building materials. This is the oldest aspect of building research and invaluable work has always been done on the properties of traditional and new building materials at the Building Research Station. Indeed the high position which England holds in fundamental knowledge of such materials as cement and brick is largely due to the work of a small but extremely able band of research workers in that institution. The work, however, has in the past been on a relatively small scale and it has been effectively limited to the study of the performances of materials without adequate powers to consider their production or use. The tendency has been to leave production in the hands of manufacturers, who for the most part have made very little use of scientific research, and not to interfere with the competition between these manufacturers in the utilization of their products. With the great demand for new and cheap materials and with the scarcities of existing materials, research is bound to tend more and more to lead to development and not merely testing for acceptance or rejection. The section for research on materials is therefore concerned itself with the

whole range of problems from production, through performance, to use, with a particular eye for the rapid development of promising new materials, having in mind economics of production as much as physical properties. It is intended that, as heretofore, most of this work should be done at the Building Research Station, but in addition to the work there, it will be necessary to initiate a great deal of fundamental research work on the underlying physical and economical problems which can best be carried out in university departments, to carry out development research at the Thatched Barn, and to initiate development contracts with firms so as to place new materials on a full practical footing.

Materials will not be favoured just because they are new. Everything must and will be done to improve the properties and extend the range of use of existing materials, and no material will be seriously considered unless it is economic to produce and there are available adequate materials in this country for its manufacture. At the moment the greatest priority is for covering and insulating materials, asbestos board, wallboard, plaster, foam glass and, above all, light-weight concrete. We are well behind other countries, notably Sweden, in the use of light-weight concrete. If such a concrete can be developed, cheap to make and with sufficient strength and resistance to moisture to be used for external walling or sheeting, it may mark a revolution in building construction in this country.

The third section is concerned with the most architectural side of building research, the theory and calculation of structures. Before materials can be used effectively, it is absolutely necessary to know the mechanical conditions which they are likely to be subjected to in practice. In spite of the work of thousands of engineers and architects, we still are largely ignorant on these questions and are apt to depend on bye-laws which are recognised to be arbitrary, out of date, and to involve large factors of safety due to our own ignorance and laziness. Modern scientific calculation of stresses has been forced on us in connection with aeroplane design. It is now proposed that similar calculation should be made for buildings, using the latest refinements of modern stress theory, and these calculations will need to be checked by appropriately designed experiments and measuring devices. This work will be largely carried out extra-murally in engineering departments of universities and the Building Research Station. Of all the work at present in hand, this should be of the most general value to architects and designers, and it is hoped at the same time that it will be used for refashioning our bye-laws and codes of practice. Here again the co-operation of the Architectural Science Board will be most valuable, particularly in suggesting structural problems and ways in which the results of the structural calculation can be used in practice.

The fourth section of the research is both the largest and the most immediate in its application. It concerns the whole operation of the building industry and is itself divided into several sections. First comes the work of the Human Efficiency Panel. The existence of such a Panel implies a recognition that it is upon the building worker in the first place that the possibility of a really effective housing drive depends. The work covers the question of selection, training and performance of the various building trades, trying to find the factors accounting for the present apparent low productivity of labour in the building industry, and to devise the most appropriate arrangements of pay, prospects and general conditions of work by which it may be raised. In this they are working with both the representatives of employers and of operatives. This is the first time that any attempt has been made scientifically to deal with the question of human productivity in the Building Industry. It necessarily involves a great deal of observation and field work and it is absolutely essential that this should be done with full co-operation and understanding of the people involved and particularly in full confidence that the ultimate object is to get the best work from the most contented industry.

Next to human efficiency is the actual technique of building operations and the mechanical or organisational means by which this can be improved. Building processes, as all architects know,

are extremely traditional and the Building Industry has been even slower to adopt modern mechanised production methods than almost any other. There are many practical as well as traditional reasons for this and the questions of the value of mechanisation in building, of the use of power tools and of such devices as rising scaffolding, all need to be examined on their merits and tried out extensively in the field. It is here that another use of the experimental housing scheme already described is to be found. Already the Ministry has carried out considerable studies on man-power requirements in building for prefabricated houses. This has now been extended to traditional housing, again with full collaboration of employers and unions, and very interesting results have already been obtained. It appears that much of the time saving in certain types of prefabrication is more apparent than real. The labour saved on the site may be more than offset by the comparatively more expensive labour on account of overheads in the factory. These studies may be of considerable value to architects, and of course point to alterations in design of buildings quite as much as in methods of building. For the first time it will be possible to appreciate quantitatively how expensive are the separate components of a building and what economies are likely to result from simplification of design and from standardisation. The more careful organisation of site labour, already recognised by contractors as a most important

source of economy, and the elimination of lost time through poor flow of materials are also being investigated.

A third section deals with the wider economics of the building industry, analysing its extremely complex structure with a view to proposing organisational and financial improvements. An attempt is being made to assess the real economy in the house of large organisational units and to balance the effect of higher grade direction of more expensive plant against the individual attention that the small man can give to the job. Here again the approach is entirely scientific. We are out not to prove a case but to find out the facts and here also we need the greatest collaboration with architects and to draw on their fund of building experience.

It will be seen from the length of this summary what a large and complex field we are actually attempting to cover by researches already in hand. It is too early yet to say much about the results of these researches. What has been done already has been the fruit of researches undertaken before the general programme was put forward, such as, to take two examples, the use of rising scaffolding and the new design of central heating units. But there is, however, reason to believe that if we can gain the confidence of the architects and of the industry, we shall be able to show that science in its widest sense has an ever increasing contribution to make to the progress of the art of building.

DISCUSSION

Extracts from the Speeches

MR. R. LLEWELYN DAVIES [A.] said Professor Bernal had given a most impressive survey of the huge field of official research. Unless the architect, especially the architect in public or semi-public offices, made the fullest use of the results, a large part of the value of research would be lost to the community. As far as the Ministries of Works and Health were concerned internal organisation would look after that, but it was only by making careful plans now that the architect—for instance, in the office of a local authority or public corporation—could be sure that his work would keep pace with the rapid developments envisaged by the author.

In making those plans, the important thing was the new wider conception of building science emphasised in the paper. Until recently what might be called the "horizontal" approach to building had been generally taken by both architects and scientists. By that he meant that building problems were seen as grouped by materials; for example, problems connected with bricks or asphalt, or perhaps as walls, floors or roofs. Such groups were then studied horizontally as applying over the whole field of building.

A great deal of valuable knowledge had been built up on that basis, and was naturally centralised in the hands of the scientist or group of scientists who specialised in that particular field. The architect could call on the pool of information, but he did so piecemeal as problems turned up in design. The organisation needed was really an information service and liaison system with research bodies.

Far more effective results could be obtained by taking the "vertical" view; that was, by looking at a building, or a programme of buildings, as a whole. By those means scientific methods were brought on to the whole problem from the earliest moment at the beginning of the design stage, or even before in the case of what Professor Bernal had called "Requirements Research."

The new responsibility which would fall on the architect was the factor which needed the strongest emphasis. The information and knowledge that would be built up under the new system would inevitably centre in his office, as it would be grouped by relation to a particular building or type of buildings.

The architect would have to be equipped to absorb and use that knowledge and, more important still, must play a large—often the largest—part in planning and operating the research programme. He would have to survey the building needs of the organisation for which he worked and assess which fields must be made the subject of research and often decide the priorities. That could only be done if there was a specialised research and development section in the architect's office through which such work could pass. He would like to see such sections set up in every important office in the country.

The effect on design of the study of building methods needed to be heavily stressed. He had recently seen the Building Research Station carry out a time study on a building in which he had been concerned, and he had learnt much more about economic design through being

on the site for a fortnight than he had learnt in five years at an eminent school of architecture.

He could quote many details in customary design which were extremely extravagant in man-hours. For example, the cutting, mitring, and fitting together of skirtings and trims at corners took a length of time which was surprisingly great. Therefore, they were now trying to design such items in flexible material which could unroll round a room.

Finally, the question would be raised as to how the private architect could both contribute to and gain from a building research programme, and there his personal view was that he could not do very much. The private architect did not, as a rule, have a sufficient volume of work to justify a research and development programme. His client did not give him two years' notice about building a particular type of structure to allow him to make initial research.

MR. A. L. ROBERTS [V.-P.] said the author's remarks seemed to fall naturally under two headings: first social survey, which affected more the employer's, and second, building construction, which undoubtedly would have to be relearned for the future.

In his experience the immediate points with which the scientists could help were, first, the conservation of heat. This question was of great importance to the whole house, particularly in small cottages.

Then there was the question of moisture arising both from outside and the moisture generated inside from cooking. He had seen trouble arise from mildew resulting from the steam caused when cooking. Surfaces were often very cold, and condensation was one of the chief difficulties with which they had to contend.

MR. DENIS POULTON [A.] said that in space heating the important thing was to realise clearly the nature of the problem. It appeared to be one of utilisation of the house. The very restricted space that people could use was about ten or twelve feet round the average fireplace. The heating of a house should be thought of more in terms of using the whole space of the house. It had a social aspect especially where children with home-work to do were concerned, and where the living room was required by the mother and father at night, resulting in the child being banished upstairs.

COLONEL NEWCOMBE said he had been studying the P.T.W.S. Study No. 19 on Heating, and it would appear that the whole of the formulae was based upon continuous heating. There was no continuous heating in the domestic house yet it had been treated as if it were a factory, office block, or an hotel. Nobody, he contended, wanted heat in a house at night. Therefore it was either a case of personal warming or intermittent heating, and there were no formulae to measure on that basis. False formulae had had to be worked out in order to get results.

He disagreed with Study No. 19 because it laid down a standard of heating at 60 or 65 degrees, but what really mattered was that they had to give greater comfort to 70 per cent. of the population earning £4 a week less than during the war, and it had to be done with 30

per cent. less coal. It was no use laying down a standard which ordinary people could not afford. What should have been laid down was that the inner lining should have a low heat capacity of 10 cu. feet and a conductance value of .15, or something like that. The outside material would not matter because the heat capacity was so low inside that the walls heated up quickly.

In Study No. 19 we were told to keep walls 4 or 5 degrees warmer than the air, but not how that was to be accomplished. It might be done by radiant heating, but there was a tremendous amount of research still to be done in that sphere. Nothing was said on the equivalent temperature outside the house.

MR. GRENFELL BAINES [A.] said that the size of a house depended upon what you wanted to do with the population. If you wanted them to increase, then you would have to consider various types of houses for larger families. We had a good idea of what the ordinary 900 sq. ft. three bedroom house had done in contributing towards the present state of the population. Houses had to be related to family types and this was a matter for the population statisticians.

With regard to warmth, the best use of space was not the only consideration. Design of furniture was also important. One desired furniture which would adapt itself, such as folding beds and built-in furniture. Another factor in connection with the question of heat was the position of doors and fireplaces. He had always understood that it was good planning to keep the doors and fireplaces remote, which had driven fireplaces to outside walls where heat was lost. He thought the source of heat should be in the centre of the house, but would doors near fireplaces make a very comfortable house?

He thought the answer to the problem of house building was a higher degree of prefabricated work and an organisation where the parts were produced all the year and erected in the summer. He did not think that total prefabrication was the complete answer. What was needed were good standard units for quick erection with flexibility in design.

With regard to the transport of those bigger parts, they had to remember that weight was a big element in transport, and if one was going to transport 120 tons of material for the traditional house it would require more lorries than the seven ton prefabricated house.

DR. F. N. LEA said he thought the talk had been aimed at getting the views of the architects, but if he spoke rather on the scientific side it was only because he thought there were some points which might help to amplify what had been said.

In anything scientific two questions were always asked, namely, "What" and "Why?" The answer to "What" gave information, but the answer to "Why" gave understanding. There was a considerable body of knowledge which answered the question what, and he said he thought that building science in this country and elsewhere had gone some way to answer the question why. One asked why a certain material presented particular problems, and why it behaved in a particular way; and when they had the answer to that they began to know how to utilise that material or on what basis they should start.

When one came on to the question of structures he said it could be accepted that there was an enormous body of information relative to the basic rules used by the designer. Then the question "Why" entered the picture. They knew something about the reasons for the behaviour of steel structures and reinforced concrete structures, but there was far more to be learned which would enable design to be improved. When one came into the field of economics, it was surprising that they did not have as much information as would be imagined.

In the field of sociology they knew even less of the answer to "What," and had not approached the question "Why"; he thought they could take some of the questions raised by the author and divide them up according to the amount of information they possessed in answering those two questions "What" and "Why."

MR. W. ALLEN [A.] said that one of the major points brought out by Professor Bernal concerned the question of the co-operation of architects with scientists in the general development of the scientific background of architecture, and the problem of the communication of knowledge.

The question of communication of knowledge was one of the critical questions before the profession at the present time. Scientists had a fairly orderly and certainly well established method of communicating knowledge to one another. They had journals which had established policies and which followed the lines of thought which scientists recognised and turned to when they wished to pursue some line of thought; but the structure of these publications operated entirely outside the normal reading matter of architects. The R.I.B.A. JOURNAL was not part of it; it had had rather a stronger connection with historical and art scholarship than with scientific scholarship.

If they left out of the structure all the knowledge which the scientists were building up, they would not be in a very effective position to co-operate with scientists in building up a firm architectural structure.

MR. J. L. MANSON said he would like to follow up on the remarks of the previous speaker, because the question of communication of knowledge and practice was of exceptional importance. It was much more comprehensive than the distribution of literature.

There was no doubt that those who were fortunate enough to have participated in the work of the Architectural Science Board round the table had found it enormously helpful. It was difficult, however, to extend that to a wide circle, and he would like to stress what one of the Board's reports had stressed in the early days, namely, the importance of including the element of science in architectural education. He knew he was on delicate ground and that there was a certain natural resistance to anything which appeared to be an extensive field, but it was clear the more they listened to lectures the more the architect had to face up to that question.

The CHAIRMAN said he would like to wish every success to Professor Bernal's fourth group, which was in effect probing into the reorganisation of builders, builders' merchants, etc. This was a big problem, and without speaking in any derogatory manner it seemed to him that that particular group was just as important as the others, though the others might sound more important.

The publicity side was also very important, especially the communication of ideas. The Science Board would be very willing to co-operate in working out some organisation. The R.I.B.A. had Allied Societies all over the country, and he felt they would have to promote communication with those Allied Societies to a much larger extent than they had done. He hoped that Professor Bernal's groups working all over the country would get in touch with those societies direct.

PROFESSOR BERNAL, in reply, said, dealing first with the requirements side, that he agreed with what had been said concerning the size of a house. He thought they did recognise that the limitation of the size of a house was a dangerous factor. They had held on very tightly to the 900 sq. ft. as there was heavy pressure to reduce it. If people were asked whether they would rather have more smaller houses sooner or fewer larger houses later, he thought they would forgo the extra ten or hundred square feet in order to get a house of some sort. We were all aiming at higher limits.

The next point concerned the question of heating. The desirability of having higher temperature walls was agreed, and a solution would be to have a wall which had a low heat capacity and which responded very quickly to changes of temperature. One job they were doing was to get a room with some form of radiant heating. Of course, the ordinary fire under good conditions did heat the room effectively, but the ideal solution was that which Davidson in America had proposed and carried out, namely, the infra-red parallel beam lighting all over the room from which you got the same effect as sunshine. It was entirely radiant heating and used an air temperature of 40 degrees or less with considerable comfort.

The problem of fuel economy was never out of their minds. One of the jobs in the experimental house was the costing of fuel and deciding whether it was better to cut coal costs in new designs of fireplaces and keep people as cold as they are now for half the amount of coal, or keep people a good deal warmer with the same amount of coal.

It had been suggested that architects be used as tenants; soon some form of advertisement for experimental tenants would be produced, giving the kind of qualifications required and the conditions that people would be expected to comply with, which, he thought, would give the necessary scope for people to apply. They would have those units scattered widely round the country, but, of course, twelve units over the whole country did not go very far, especially when three of them were necessarily in London.

The comment that research was a very long-term business was one he wanted to remove. It was in one sense a long-term business but it was also an immediate one. All the time the Ministry of Works organisation was putting out information which was going into building. The object of maintaining research was because there was an outflow from it. He wanted to get rid of the idea that it was long-term research and that they were holding back practical development.

The question of communication was absolutely vital. He did not feel quite so happy about the excellence of communication inside science as one speaker did; in his opinion it was really beyond human understanding how anything so inefficient could exist! He could hardly believe that it was better than that which existed among architects. In any event, both needed considerable reorganisation.

Although he had not discussed education, it was a vital long range part of the relations of architects to science. He well remembered the Architectural Science Group's report on education, and had been

impressed by it. He did not know what had been done, but it was absolutely clear that unless the young architect knew enough science to appreciate the reports of the Building Research Station, he would be wasting a great deal of his time.

The last point concerned the vital question of economy of cost. All the time they were keeping an eye on that problem. Every new project, every study, was regarded as a thing which had to be costed and which was only acceptable if it was within the cost limit, apart from the technical standard required. One could make a margin between the actual cost of purchase in the market and the real cost. Supposing a firm produced an article the cost price of which was not large compared with what it cost the firm, and they were making only a reasonable profit. One would say that that was all right. On the other hand, if a firm was making material at one-third of the price being charged, one would say that the first firm was a good firm but

the second firm was a bad one, yet it might be the other way round. The first firm might be behaving honestly but stupidly, and from a national point of view it might be better to pay knaves than fools. If you employed less labour to produce goods, the fact that you made a profit might be of secondary importance to the question of economic production. He thought they all realised that now.

It was generally thought that anybody could make a prefabricated concrete slab, but apparently many manufacturers required to have immense building yards and their methods were crude on any mass production scale, with the result that they had enormous variations between each other. If there was any kind of technical information pool or real engineering drive, most of those operations could be speeded up. In science one learned never to believe wholly anything read in a paper; the same could be applied to any branch of production: never believe it could not be done better than it was being done already.

THE INFLUENCE OF DAYLIGHT ON CIVIC PLANNING

JOHN SWARBRICK, F.S.A. [F.]

In these days, when the erection of lofty, tower-like structures is contemplated in this country, for economic and administrative reasons and considerations of amenity, it is desirable to explain that buildings of this kind need not necessarily entail loss of daylight to the extent that has caused such profound concern in New York and other cities in the United States of America. Those who have visited the States or are familiar with the report of the Advisory Commission on Building Heights, appointed in New York in 1913, can be in no doubt regarding the extent to which daylight has been intercepted by congested development. For the benefit of those who have not either visited the States or read the report, the frank admissions contained in that document will be of interest. The following quotation is typical:—

"There are many cases where high buildings have destroyed rental values of neighbouring buildings and in turn, perhaps, have had their own rental values destroyed by other buildings. There are limited areas that seem in process of being smothered by their own growth; light and air are being shut off and the streets are becoming entirely inadequate."

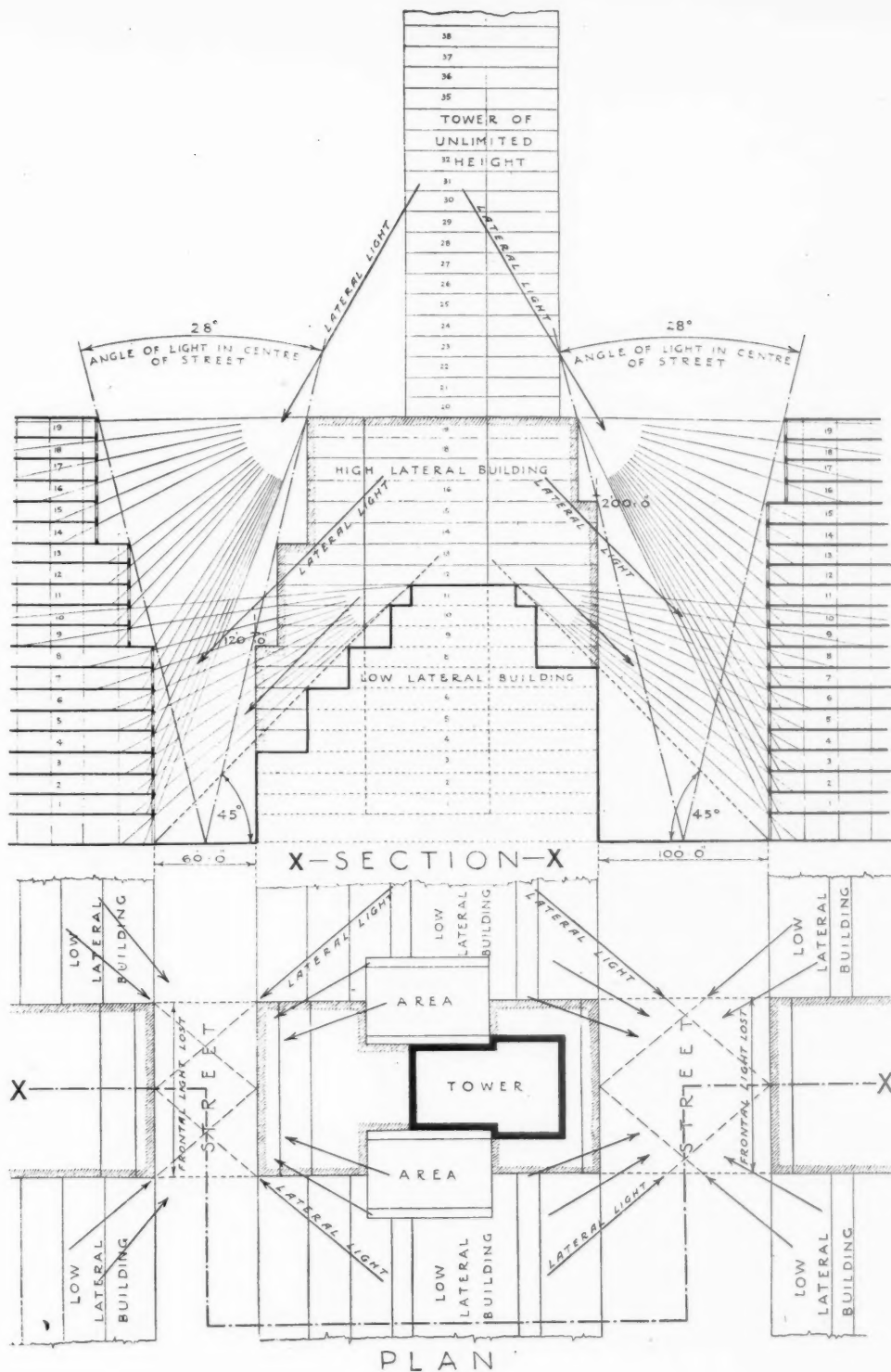
"An occasional building of extreme height is not a matter of great public importance, but when as in parts of the office and financial district such buildings are crowded together, shutting off light and air and congesting the streets, the evil becomes one of grave public concern. The process has now gone far enough to make it plain to any observer that if permitted to continue until the district is uniformly built up with structures of the present extreme heights the situation will be intolerable and injury will be done to both public and private interests. Lack of sunlight and the continuous use of artificial light undoubtedly have a direct relation to health, eye-strain and general physical and mental efficiency."

Although a solution of the problem of high building, without undue deprivation of daylight was sought, it was officially admitted, in the report of another similar Commission appointed in 1944, that the alleged remedy, prescribed in the Building Zone Resolution of 1916, failed to protect the health and welfare of the citizens, as it was intended to do. The consequence is that, to this day, no suggestion has been published that would make it possible to provide adequate natural illumination in the interiors of high buildings where they are erected in close formation, such as we find in Broadway and the vicinity. Nevertheless, the problem is not insuperable.

By limiting the extent of the loss of frontal light caused by a high building or skyscraper, on the opposite side of the street, and by making it possible for compensating lateral rays from a low altitude to have free access to the interiors of the opposite buildings, the standard of illumination received would be very much higher than that obtainable without low lateral light. Everything depends upon the width of the frontage of the high building and the extent to which lateral light can be made available.

The appended illustration indicates the method suggested, in diagrammatic form. For demonstration purposes, it has been hypothetically assumed that the low lateral buildings might be erected within an angle of 45 degrees above the ground, at the opposite side of the street. The radial lines indicate the extent of the penetration of daylight into the interiors opposite, from over the points selected on the obstructing buildings. Their object is to compare the access of daylight from over the high lateral building indicated with the penetration of light over the lower lateral structure suggested. The extent to which the light available would penetrate the interiors would, in fact, depend to some extent upon the height and width of the window openings and the widths of the intervening piers. Scientific investigation by means of daylight plans would prove that desirable standards of illumination cannot be received without lateral light, in the case of 100 feet and 60 feet streets, if the buildings rise to an altitude of 20 storeys above the street. That height has only been adopted for demonstration purposes, because such construction is understood to be permissible in New York, when setbacks are provided, above the prescribed vertical heights on the respective frontages, as indicated. The angle of 45 degrees of obstruction above street level was adopted because it is an angle that is not regarded with disfavour by the authorities in London, and not because it ensures the enjoyment of adequate lighting conditions. Each case would have to be tested on its merits. Empirical methods or rules of thumb are at the best mere approximations and cannot be assumed to provide satisfactory guarantees. All that this diagram suggests is a method of approaching the problem of scientific daylight investigation. As in all town planning schemes, the value of some land would have to be depreciated, in order to produce conditions that would permit selected sites to be fully developed, with some degree of amenity. Such development can only be realised by means of control for the benefit of the community as a whole. The difference between natural illumination obtained, in this way, and that now obtainable under the present New York building regulations would be so remarkable as to be almost beyond belief. When we rebuild our towns and introduce the contemplated high buildings, as presumably we must, we shall have to remember the importance of lateral light and insist upon its reservation to the greatest practical extent and, wherever possible, arrange for the low lateral buildings to subtend an even smaller angle than 45 degrees. We must also contract the width of the high buildings as far as practicable and recess the external angles, when this would not detrimentally affect the plan and aesthetic design.

Civic planning of the kind suggested might prevent the present high land values of New York City from being maintained. As the State derives revenue from the land values, it would be necessary to consider whether the maintenance of high land values is more important than the development of the physical and mental welfare of the citizens.





Model of the town centre : The land slopes from right to left where can be seen the lakeside road and gardens. Left centre is the old main street, opened up towards the lake. Top right are the municipal buildings, grouped round a public garden. Bottom right is the Arts Centre with exhibition hall.

KNUTSFORD PLANNING EXHIBITION

This scheme is an interesting essay in the replanning and expansion of a town which is destined to take the overspill from Manchester. The exhibition (which is to be transferred from Knutsford to the R.I.B.A. in May) is probably the best-staged exhibition of a planning scheme yet shown to the public in this country.

Origins of the Scheme

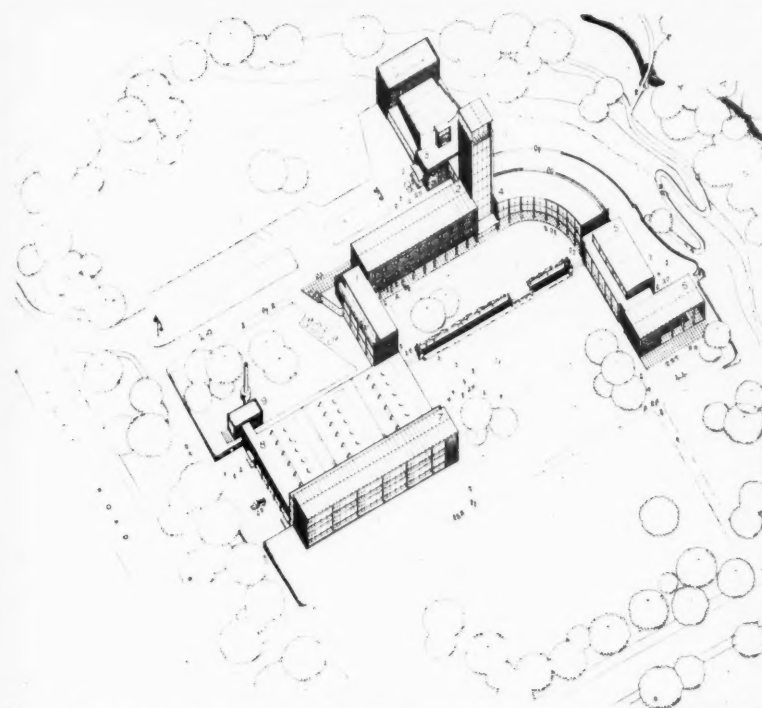
The story of the Knutsford Exhibition began in 1943 when Professor Sir Charles Reilly suggested to the *News Chronicle* that it ought to interest itself in the problem of dealing with overspill from replanned urban congestions. The directors of the *News Chronicle*, rejecting the idea of considering an "ideal" town, decided to take an actual example and see what could be done with it. They therefore asked the Ministry of Town and Country Planning to recommend a suitable town, and from several suggested by the Ministry, Knutsford was finally chosen.

The Knutsford U.D.C. had already begun to take action and had appointed Mr. W. Dobson Chapman [L.] as their town planning consultant. The Council fell in with the *News Chronicle's* suggestion for co-operating in preparing a thorough scheme which would serve not merely for Knutsford's expansion but as an example which other towns might study. Mr. Dobson Chapman was appointed to prepare the general town plan and

show how the shopping area and water-front could be developed, and four other well-known architect planners were invited to collaborate. These were : Mr. G. A. Jellicoe [F.], to specialise in the landscape proposals ; Miss Judith Ledebor [A.], Neighbourhood Unit ; Mr. Brian O'Rourke [F.], Civic Centre ; Messrs. F. R. S. Yorke [F.], E. Rosenberg and C. S. Mardall [A.], Industrial Estate. Geological, water and drainage surveys were also made.

Old Knutsford

Knutsford is an ancient and charming little town of 6,000 inhabitants, fifteen miles from Manchester. The main part is situated on the south side of a valley in which lies the lake of Tatton Mere, now silted up, weedy and unkempt. A second "instalment" of the town lies on the north side of the lake. The town contains some good but rather severe eighteenth century buildings, a fringe of large Victorian and Edwardian villas, mostly standing in their own grounds, and the usual collection of assorted buildings of the ribbon-development-cum-filling-station era. There are also some highly curious constructions built about the beginning of the present century by a gentleman who collected architectural design ideas on his travels and reproduced them in his home town. That he gave the local laundry a minaret sounds horrible ; but in fact the building has a certain



Scheme for the County College. The Administration (1) is flanked by the Trade School (7) and Workshops (8) and the Arts and Crafts Department (2). The Canteen (4), the Gymnasium (5) and the Swimming Bath (6) are on the right.

bizarre charm. At any rate the planners have retained most, if not all of his work. An important feature of the town is its great wealth of trees—a feature which Mr. Jellicoe has skilfully exploited and enhanced.

New Knutsford

This is the town which is destined to grow to 30,000 inhabitants when the Government's policy of de-concentration from Manchester, Liverpool and South Lancashire gets going. It will be mainly a dormitory to Manchester, but a small industrial area has been planned. The scheme consists essentially of opening up the old town to the lake which will be drained and generally

"made good," providing five neighbourhood units, a new civic centre and the industrial area. Some road revisions, but not many, are to be made and the railway station is eventually to be rebuilt not far from its present site.

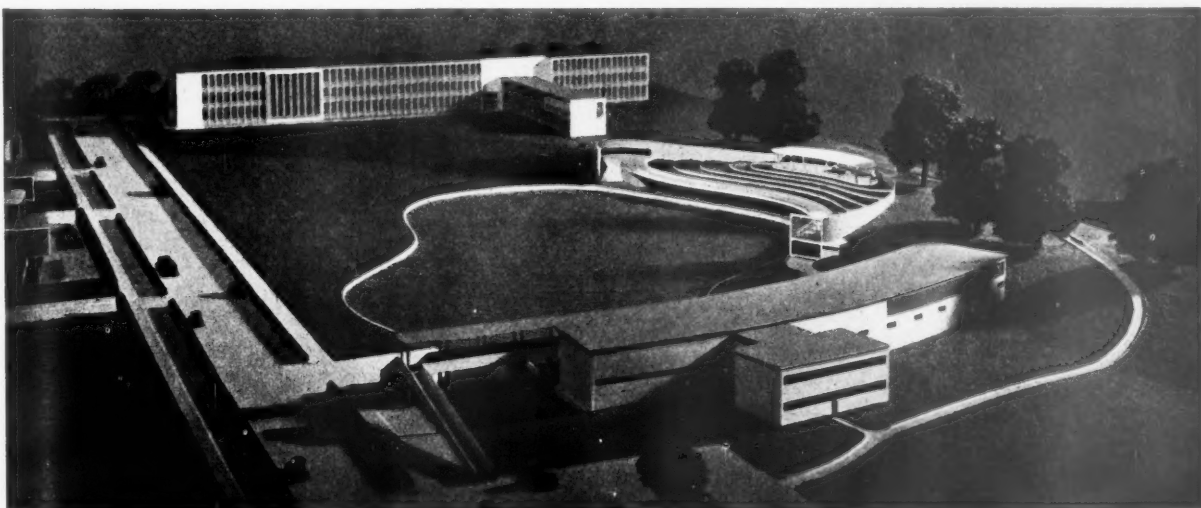
Knutsford will thus be added to that charming class—all too rare in this country—the lakeside town. This is the dominant feature of the scheme. When it is realised that the valley in which the lake lies will have its present wealth of trees enriched with new, carefully-grouped plantings, it will be seen that here will be a superb landscape in which any town might be proud to find itself. The deliberate landscaping of the site and its surroundings is something new in town planning—new in application if not in theory.

The Town Centre

The congested main street of the old town is to be opened up along the side nearest Tatton Mere by demolishing some of the less worthy buildings. This can be seen in the model on page 242. Flats are to be built in part of the cleared area, but these will be at right angles to the main street so that views from it over the lake will be obtained between the blocks. The pulling down of unworthy and obsolete buildings will leave an informal group of other buildings of all ages, some of good design, some not so good, which with the addition of new buildings and some remodelling of street lines should make a town centre of charming informality. This ingenious and rational scheme for the centre of Knutsford reveals how far the ideas of town planners have progressed beyond the formal street patterning which was the limit of vision not so very long ago.

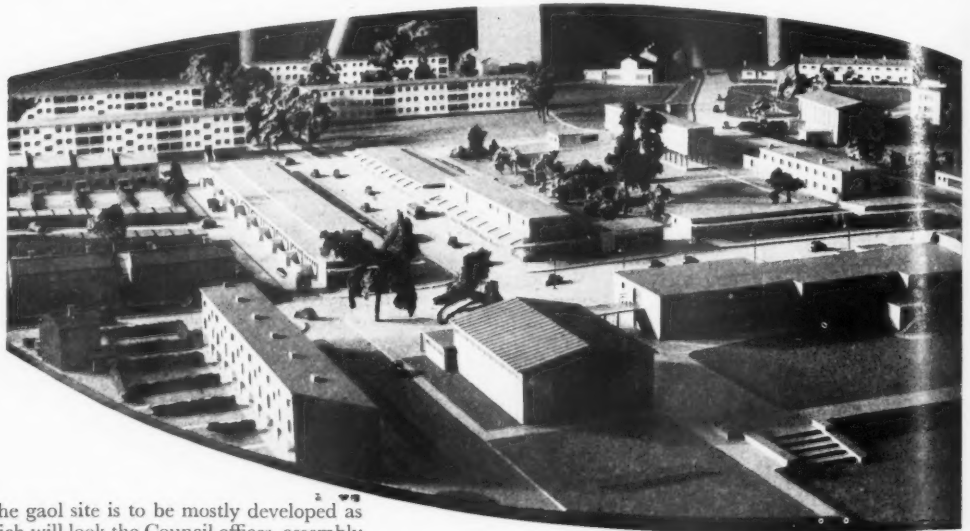
The Civic Centre

Grouped round this cleared and renewed town centre are a new civic centre and five neighbourhood units. The civic centre occupies the site of Knutsford gaol, now demolished except for



Administrative offices, canteen, recreation ground, swimming pool and sun terraces of the Industrial Group.

Model of principal buildings of a neighbourhood unit. Bottom right: the community centre with shopping centre beyond. On the left can be seen an access road to the backs of shops and to a group of garages round a yard.



the old court house. The gaol site is to be mostly developed as public gardens, on to which will look the Council offices, assembly hall and law courts. The old court house becomes the public library.

Residential

Typical of the neighbourhood units is Crosstown, of 234 acres in area and housing 6,000 people. It falls loosely into four connected parts, grouped in a rough half circle round a main centre, shown in the model above. Here will be the community centre, swimming bath, public library and clinic. Nearby is a shopping street with cafés and post office. More than half the housewives are within five minutes' walk of the shops. The senior school,

close to the community centre, is almost equally accessible. Each of the four parts of the unit has its nursery school.

The housing is mostly in detached, semi-detached or terraced form in sizes varied to suit families of from two to seven people, so that there will be reasonable chance of everyone getting a home to fit them. Some ten per cent. of the dwellings will be flats. The needs of bachelors, spinsters and old people with limited means are not overlooked and there is special provision for the infirm aged needing a resident nurse; the last is in cottages close to the centre of neighbourhood units. The intention is that housing for people of all means should be provided. Knutsford is not to be a rich man's dormitory town.

Education and Amenities

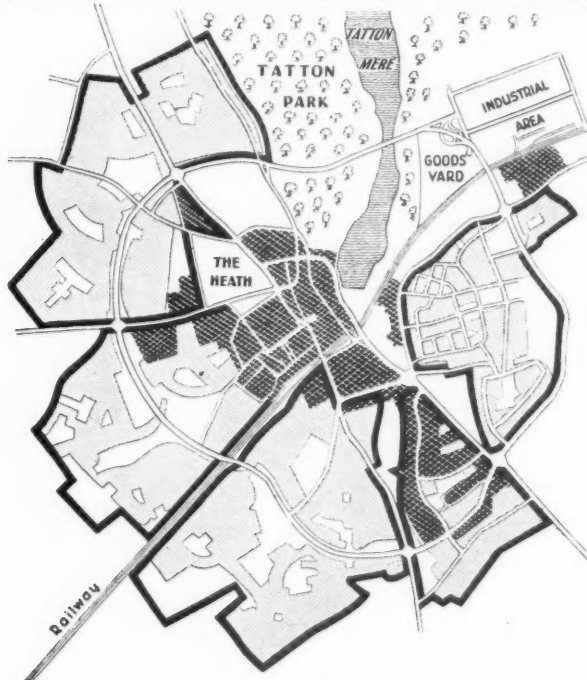
The Knutsford plan will in due course incorporate schools for the three types of post-primary education, namely, grammar, modern and technical, which is envisaged in the new Education Act. The facilities for further education are to be grouped in a county college on the lines of the Cambridge county colleges. Its essential features are an art school, a technical school with workshops and a gymnasium. The drawing on page 243 is intended to give the public an idea of what such a building should look like and is not a final plan. It is designed to be erected in stages, the buildings mentioned above being eventually extended by the addition of an administrative block, an assembly hall, a swimming bath, a canteen and common rooms.

Close to the re-designed shopping centre and the new civic centre will be the Arts Centre. This will give Knutsford for the first time its own theatre, an exhibition room, lecture rooms, a small hall for sub-standard cinema shows and meetings and practice rooms. This Centre, together with the Library and other amenity buildings, should greatly encourage the growth of local cultural life.

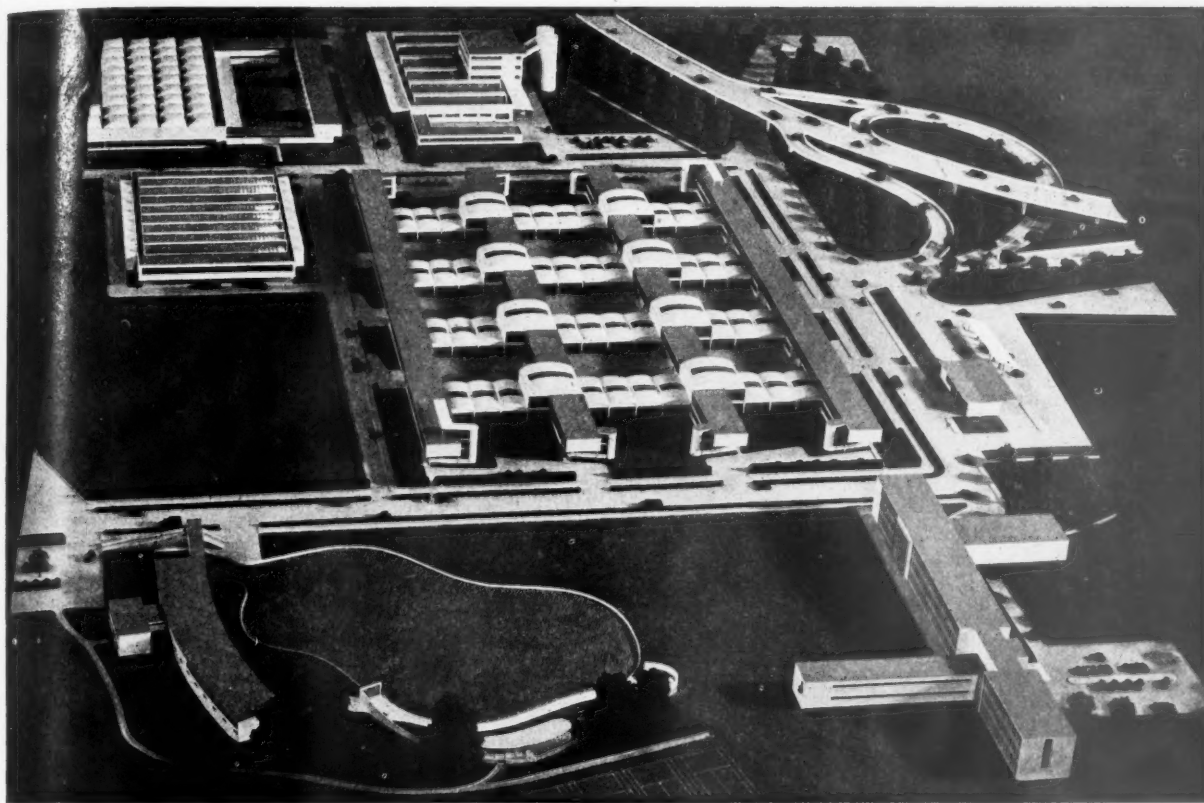
The country immediately surrounding the town is to be treated as a protective belt of farm and parklands. This zone includes four large private parks in none of which it has been agreed should building be permitted. One of the parks, Norbury Booth, with a pleasant Georgian house standing within a mile of the town, has been brought into Mr. Jellicoe's landscape scheme as a site for the new town playing fields, with a boating lake and the possibility that the house itself might become a country club.

Roads

The road scheme has been considered in relation to the proposals of the Cheshire County Council. A ring road is designed to encircle the town centre at an average distance of about three-



Key plan showing the lake (Tatton Mere), the old town (cross-hatched), the five neighbourhood units and the industrial area.



General view of the Industrial Group model.

quarters of a mile. Its object is to link all five neighbourhoods with the industrial estate and at the same time to keep the town itself clear of all unnecessary traffic arriving by the six main roads at present entering Knutsford. This is related to a proposal of the County Council for a regional motor road to Manchester, passing to the East. The old main street—King Street—has been bypassed by a road passing along the edge of the valley containing Tatton Mere. This will serve the purpose of keeping the shopping centre free from congestion. One suspects, however, that if Knutsford is rebuilt according to the proposals in this scheme, it will have a very considerable traffic of visitors in its own right who will want to inspect so charming a town and to take advantage of its lake lido and restaurants. There is indeed something of a risk that a town designed mainly for resident inhabitants might become a pleasure centre for daily visitors.

The Factory Area

The industrial estate when fully developed will provide employment for roughly 6,000 workers. Another 6,000 will be employed in the town in administration and in distributive trades, transport, building, laundries, bakeries and the professions; some will be employed in agriculture. The industrial buildings shown on the model would accommodate about 3,500 workers and an administrative and clerical personnel of about 700. Sufficient undeveloped space has been reserved to allow a hundred per cent. expansion of the individual factories or the introduction of new industries.

The plan is of necessity hypothetical since it is not yet known what industries will be attracted to the town. The model (pages 243 and 245) therefore shows what may happen in the first few years of the development of the estate. It is hoped that there will be a balance of medium and light industries so as to provide a good range of employment for both sexes and

all ages. It is intended that all factories will be built by the estate. A part of the factory space will be built in standard units suitable for most classes of small-scale light industry and divisible for letting.

The site is to the north-east of the town; existing woods and trees are preserved as far as possible and an irregular part of the site is reserved as a recreation space for the workers in pleasant wooded surroundings. Although the larger factories may have their own canteens, a communal restaurant, recreation rooms and shops will be provided overlooking a swimming pool and sun terraces. The administrative building contains, in addition to the offices, an industrial museum, conference rooms, research department, show-rooms and a central clinic. A central steam plant will be provided for heating and process purposes to supply individual factories. The area south-east of the estate is to be occupied by a goods station.

The Exhibition

This is a real exhibition for the public. There is a welcome absence of those diagrams, often clever and colourful, which are incomprehensible to the layman and something of a weariness to the technician. The perspectives and pictures are excellent and the models are quite the best town models we have ever seen. The exhibition designer is Mr. R. Dickens, who is to be congratulated on making a town planning exhibition not only comprehensible to the public but charming as well. The visitor can spend a fascinated half-hour wandering in imagination about the realistic models, enjoying the views, visiting the various public gardens, boating on the lake and refreshing himself at the cafés and pubs. The models give one a positive nostalgia for the sort of town which modern town planners envisage. The new Knutsford should be not only a charming, but even an exciting town in which to live, and certainly one to which the office workers should be glad to return daily from Manchester.

A BRITISH ARCHITECT VISITS JAPAN

A Letter to the Editor
from Henry Elder [L.]
written on his return
from special duties in
Japan, March 1946.



I think you may be interested to learn that I am now back in England after a visit to Japan. There, everything was so vastly different from anything I had previously seen in my travels that my first reaction was one of confusion and perhaps bitter disappointment. Now, however, the experience stands out as the most vivid and curiously interesting that I have ever undertaken.

I visited this curious country eager to know a little more about a people whose habits and ways of living were strange to occidental minds. Even now, I cannot understand the Nips much better, for the language barrier was very real indeed and the visit far too short. However, the countryside needs no interpreter to explain its meaning, for it is beautiful in a simple but dramatic way.

To a traveller in Japan it is the countryside that is, at first, the most impressive, for not only is it cared for by the predominantly peasant population, but it is apparent that here, nature has been the servant of man through laborious toil in a primitive manner.

The greater part of the country is covered by mountains of moderate height but sufficient to dominate the towns and villages that have sprung up in the valleys. And yet each house has its garden, be it large, or as small as a window box, for it is by this means that the people are in direct contact with the part of nature that has such a dominant influence on their mental outlook and customs.

The dwellings are for the most part small and bunched tightly together and reached by narrow winding and sometimes precipitous paths with open drains on either side. The towns end suddenly, but seen from the distance there is complete harmony between the dwellings and the adjoining hillsides. Horizontality in the landscape is produced by lines of eaves, similar in height, and arranged in layers following the contour of the valley and continuing past the buildings into the countryside by terracing formed on the slopes of the hillsides to create level areas for "paddy" or rice fields.

The colour scheme struck me as being singularly drab, brilliant colour being almost entirely absent. This, to me, was a great disappointment mainly because it was exactly the opposite from what I had expected and preconceived ideas are always difficult to reverse. The native dwellings being for the most part faced with timber boards laid horizontally are left unpainted and in time the colour becomes grey-brown to black-brown. The roofs

are frequently covered by clay tiles of grey-black colour, but although the shape is familiar in as much as they are similar to pantiles, the treatment of the roof makes one realise how exciting this little fellow may become when his stays are loosened. But, although the picture be drab, it is certainly not in the least monotonous. A large percentage of the exterior walling is of sliding windows (or more correctly doors) glazed with white paper—rather like tracing paper—tucked well back under widely projecting eaves to protect them from inclement weather. The shadow cast by the overhanging eaves is playfully different according to the type of surface upon which it falls. Thus the white paper windows placed in deep shadow make the scene vaguely reminiscent of the architectural renderings we used to do in the Beaux Arts style. Nor is the picture complete, for hanging under the eaves can usually be found silver fish drying in the sun, arrayed on thin bamboo poles; this, as you may imagine, providing high light in a monotone setting.

To me, the scene was ideal as a background for gay coloured kimona, paper sunshades and paper decorations. There were few to be seen. Perhaps in time of peace these things are to be found, although they cannot form part of my picture.

This quietness in colour is enhanced by the slow movements of the people; the women invariably carrying on their backs enormous bundles or children, but constantly smiling and showing a mouthful of gold or silver teeth; the men, insignificant in stature, doing as little work as possible, looking expressionless except when stray feelings of happiness culminate in a high-pitched irritating giggle.

Sometimes these people in their poverty seemed hardly human, and yet to see them amongst the ruins of their bombed homes salvaging their personal possessions reminded one forcibly of similar sights not only in France or Germany but also in England too.

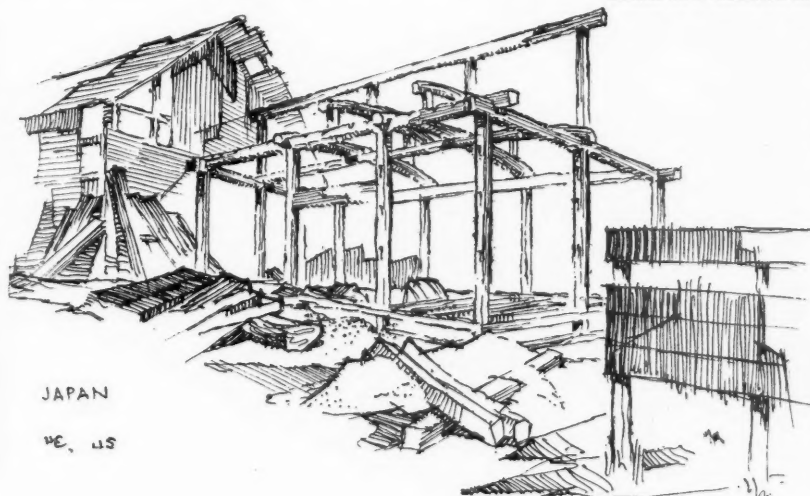
It is generally acknowledged that the architecture of a country reflects the social and economic influences of the time; Japan is no exception to this rule. But in one respect there is a difference, for where the industrial revolution had an immediate effect upon domestic architecture of European countries, its influence has been almost negligible in Japan. Social changes have been slow to follow its industrial development. Thus we find two distinct architectural styles, one a traditional style, which has remained unchanged for generations, and the other a

contemporary style which for the most part is sheer copyism from other countries. For this reason alone the cities appeared to me as very dismal affairs. On the other hand, this faithful following of traditional principles of building to satisfy traditional methods of living provides a source for investigation into the basic principles that tie the two together such as, possibly, no other country in the world could offer. It is interesting to examine one or two of these principles.

Firstly, module planning is traditional. In Japan the module is based more upon human requirements than upon structural limitations, and this unit is the floor mat, the size of which has been determined by the space required by a Nip when he is asleep. I understand that slight variations have occurred in different parts of the country, but now the size is standardised throughout Japan at six by three feet. As all floors, excepting the kitchen, are covered with these mats and all main rooms may be used for living and sleeping, it becomes obvious that around this unit the house is planned. The size of the house having been determined by the total number of mats required to satisfy the intended living conditions, the individual rooms are easily laid out in accordance with standard shapes. Thus, a room is known as a "two mat," a "four and a half" or an "eight mat" room. But the system of standardisation goes further, for upon the size of the room is based the sizes of the main wood framing members to be used in all the construction excepting the roof. And what is more, these posts, etc., can be obtained all ready cut at the local lumber store for immediate use in the building. This has been going on for generations. The variety of plan and elevation types is infinite and except for terrace housing one seldom comes across two houses identical.

The planning requirements are not so complex as those of other countries. No complicated plumbing is to be found, no elaborate kitchens and no problems of heat loss are considered. On this last point it is interesting to note that in a country having extremes of temperature as great, or even greater, than those of England, no serious attempt has been made to heat the houses, but instead it is usual to find only a small charcoal heater over which hands are held and rubbed to keep warm and also in the poorer parts, over which meals are cooked.

Secondly, construction. A simple system of timber framing of the post and lintel type is used which has been developed, so it is said, traditionally to resist earthquakes and typhoons. It is also interesting to note that no bracing is used to this end, and the resilience of structure depends upon the intricate joints between timbers. The vertical timber framing is placed at about six feet centres except where sliding windows are found when this distance may increase to as much as twelve feet.



The infilling solid walls are seldom more than four inches thick in the average house and consist of mud on a criss-cross framing of bamboo. The floors are lightly framed and are finished with thin boards to receive the floor mats. The roofs may be considered to be the only portion that is not standard and it is built up specially to suit each particular house. It is so designed that by spanning the main framing beams in two directions any wall may be removed without the complete collapse of the structure. I hope that my sketch explains this point. Generally, the roof framing is heavy, particularly so when compared with the wall framing, but it is explained that a heavy roof withstands earthquakes more than a light one. Incidentally, the roof truss, as we understand it, is not used in the domestic structures, although it is frequently found in other forms of building; instead, curved beams are used and upon these are built further beams in a trebated form to carry the purlins and roof members.

Thirdly, erection. It is usual for the ground to be consolidated by female labour using heavy pounding hammers at each foundation position. Under each post is placed a large stone or concrete stool. The framing is quickly erected, being standardised and prefabricated. Following this, not only is the roof framing completed but the covering is placed in position so as to provide protection from inclement weather, in order that external walls and internal furnishings may proceed apace. The whole structure can be completed in a matter of weeks, and perhaps what is just as important, can be removed in a matter of days to permit town planning improvements or the ground turned over and made fertile again without any grubbing up of foundations or drains.

And talking of this reminds me of one of my most vivid memories. The lack of cattle has placed a different and higher

value on human manure than is normal in our country and so, in the centre of the town are always to be seen the little wooden buckets at the street corners awaiting collection for transport by boat to the country. In the outskirts of the towns where the plots of land attached to each house are somewhat larger, holes are dug not far from the house and used as direct receptacles for this most treasured gardening necessity. One seldom needs to be told in which direction the convenience lies. Add to this odour that of fish being cooked, dried or treated in the hundred

and one ways that only Japan knows how, and you have recreated a memory that is not entirely visual but none the less vivid.

Following the great earthquake in Tokyo in 1923, American influence in the design of anti-earthquake industrial and commercial buildings has been considerable; it is, therefore, highly significant that American domestic architecture appears to have been affected by Japanese influence to an even greater extent. Of what that fact is really significant I have neither the space, time nor temerity to explore at present.

PRACTICE NOTES

EDITED BY CHARLES WOODWARD [A.]

IN PARLIAMENT

Derequisitioned Houses (Owners' Rights)

In reply to a question the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health said that the present arrangements provide that any Government Department derequisitioning a small house transfers it to the Ministry of Health and this Ministry informs the appropriate local authority so that they can ensure that it is occupied for residential purposes. The authority are definitely instructed to give notice to the owner before putting in a tenant and if the owner wishes to use it for his own occupation or for occupation by any members of his family he is allowed to do so. The Parliamentary Secretary defined the limit of a "small house" as anything from a six-roomed to an eight-roomed house. (11 March 1946.)

Architectural Students. Military Service

Asked whether he would allow all architectural students who have completed a minimum of one year at a recognised architectural institute to be released from the Forces to resume their studies, in order that the housing programme may not be handicapped in the future by a shortage of qualified technicians, the Minister of Labour replied that he was not satisfied that such an exceptional measure would be justified. (12 March 1946.)

Subsidies. (Private Building)

Asked whether he contemplated at an early date introducing subsidies for privately built owner occupied houses within the cost limits already laid down, the Minister of Health replied in the negative. (14 March 1946.)

Housing Fitments. (Purchase Tax)

Asked what are the supplies connected with the fitments for houses which are still subject to purchase tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that of the fitments recommended to housing authorities by the Ministries of Health and Works in the Housing Manual 1944 the following are liable to purchase tax:—Draining boards and kitchen work tops, cupboards, drawers and dressers, plate racks and ceiling airers. (14 March 1946.)

War Damaged Premises. (New Tenancies)

Asked what steps the War Damage Commission are taking to ensure that tenants of premises that were totally destroyed by enemy action are given the right to claim a tenancy of the new premises erected on the site, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that those rights were not given by the War Damage Commission but by the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Acts, 1939 and 1941. (19 March 1946.)

Town and Country Planning. (Operative Planning Schemes)

In reply to a question the Minister of Town and Country Planning said that he was well aware that the variation or revocation of an operative planning scheme and the refusal of permission for development may impose on local authorities a liability for compensation. In most cases, however, no question of immediate payment arises, and he would be introducing legislation to deal comprehensively with the matter before very long. (19 March 1946.)

Building Licences

Asked who is the deciding authority under his new building regulation as to what is essential and what rights of appeal there are, the Minister of Works replied that the authority under the Control of Building Operations (No. 6) Order, 1946, is the Minister of Works. There has been no change in this respect. The local authorities act

as his agents in dealing with applications for licences in respect of work costing less than £100 or work designed to increase the available amount of housing accommodation; all other applications are dealt with by officers of his Department deputed for this purpose. There is no appeal from his decision, but he is, of course, always ready to look into cases brought to his notice by hon. members. (26 March 1946.)

War Damage Payments

Asked whether he would take steps to see that the charges made by architects and surveyors in respect of preparing specifications of war damage, supervising repairs and rendering of claims, should not fall upon the claimants as they are unable to recover the reasonable cost of complying with the requirements of the War Damage Commission, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that such fees for preparing a specification conveying directions to the builder and for supervising the execution of the work are paid by the Commission who, however, have no power to repay the cost of assistance in preparing and submitting a claim. Asked further whether he was aware that in actual practice fees which are charged are very much in excess of those amounts and that they have to be paid by the person who has suffered war damage, the Chancellor replied that he must move within the field of the present law, and the answer he had given sets out what the present law provides. (14 March 1946.)

Portable Cost of Works Payments

Asked whether in view of the fact that the Mitcham Corporation, under their town planning powers and in order to comply with the Greater London Plan, have sterilised sites where bombs fell and so prevented the rebuilding of houses scheduled for cost of works claim, he will allow claimants a portable cost of works to permit them to rebuild on other sites if obtainable, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that a portable cost of works payment would benefit the owner of a damaged property more than the owner of an undamaged property in a reconstruction area, and this would be difficult to justify. (14 March 1946.)

Air Raid Cellar Exits

Asked that where tenants are desirous of removing air raid cellar exits because they are an eyesore and in the way, he will issue instructions to local authorities to inform tenants that they may, if they so desire, carry out this work, the Secretary of State for the Home Department replied that since removal of works of that character often involves interference with the public highway, it would generally be desirable that the local authority rather than the owner of the premises should undertake the work. No instructions of the kind suggested would therefore be justified, but he would raise no objection to the owner executing the work where he had obtained the prior agreement of the authority. (14 March 1946.)

Architects' Fees

Asked whether he is aware that the present scale of professional fees which local authorities are permitted to pay private architects for small housing estates is, due to the increased cost of assistance, below the cost of the production of the drawings and supervision and other professional services; and if he will consider authorising an increase in fees in the case of housing estates below a certain size, the Minister of Health replied in the negative. He added that the present scale was drawn up by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and he had no reason to think that it was inadequate. Asked in a supplementary question whether as the scale was drawn up some time ago, before the increased wages came into effect, would the Minister please reconsider the matter, the Minister replied that he was not proposing to make an increase at the moment. (28 March 1946.)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULARS

Requisitioning

43/45. 21.2.46. Under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act 1945 no fresh notice of requisitioning is required in the case of property held at the expiry of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act 1939. (24 February 1946.) Power is also retained under the 1945 Act to requisition property for any purpose specified in Section 1 (1) of that Act, as well as to hold for those purposes any property requisitioned before the expiry of the 1939 Act.

Control of Civil Building

50/46. 6.3.46. This Circular deals with the restriction of licensed work and points out that for the present the erection of houses by private builders must be controlled so that a disproportionate amount of labour and materials are not absorbed as compared with the local authorities' housing programme, and effect will only be given to the general policy if the local authority's house-building programme is substantially in excess of the number of houses for which licences are issued. Licences should only be issued when the authority are satisfied that the applicant is in a position to start work on the number of houses covered by the licence at once.

The Minister has, with the concurrence of the Minister of Works, decided that local authorities should be empowered to issue a licence for the erection of a new house where the overriding maximum price exceeds £1,200 or £1,300 as the case may be (or the corresponding maximum for smaller houses) in a case in which the cost of the developed site is materially and unavoidably in excess of what is normal. The applicant should be required to state the cost of the site, and the local authority should allow the normal maximum price to be exceeded only by the amount by which the site cost exceeds the normal, and only, of course, where they are satisfied that the site cost is reasonable and unavoidable.

The Minister is not prepared to agree that the permitted maximum price should be increased by reason of the rise of wages in January last. An exception may be made in contracts that were current at the time of the rise and the local authority are empowered to vary the existing licence by allowing sufficient increase of the maximum price or rent to allow for the additional wages cost. The existing licence should be varied on the face of it and the entry in the Land Charges Register amended accordingly.

The Minister's intention is that the "ceiling" price of £1,200 or £1,300, as the case may be, should apply to both two-storey houses of the maximum area of 1,000 ft. sup. and to one-storey houses or flats of the maximum area of 930 ft. sup. and that the price reduced below these amounts should be in proportion to the reduction in size below the maximum area.

In dealing with licences for maintenance and repair local authorities must have regard to the execution of their own housing programmes and those of neighbouring authorities, and the relative priority of the work itself as between housing and non-housing work. Housing work should come first and then preference should be given to work required by statutory notice and to work of repair or essential alterations which will improve the standard of accommodation, including necessary war damage repairs. Licences should not be granted for the erection of private garages, porches, verandahs, glasshouses, boundary walls or alterations and decorations to business premises, including public-houses, unless there is a special and convincing proof of need. Licences should not be granted for outside painting unless the work is clearly needed to prevent serious deterioration or there is a temporary surplus of painting labour for which employment must be found. The licence should describe in sufficient detail the nature of the work so that the contractor and the licensee may appreciate the extent of the licensed work. Maintenance licences are restricted to small day-to-day jobs and do not include outside painting or interior decoration except distempering of kitchens, bathrooms and lavatories.

Application may now be made for loans under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and section 91 (1) (a) of the Housing Act, 1936. Under Section 6 of the Building Materials and Housing Act 1945 advances may be made in respect of houses of the maximum value of £1,500.

B.I.S.F. House for Permanent Houses

56/46. 14.3.46. This Circular refers to the B.I.S.F. house for permanent house construction, and accompanying the circular are the specification and drawings. The R.I.B.A. Standard Form of Contract specially adapted for local authorities will be used. Authorities are asked to state the number of houses they will require.

WAR DAMAGE

Quantity Surveyors' Fees

The War Damage Commission and the Chartered Surveyors' Institution have agreed fees in connection with the rebuilding by

groups of totally destroyed houses of a repetitive character. In the case of contracts which comprise the rebuilding of totally destroyed houses which are substantially the same in design and plan, the following scale of charges has been agreed:

2½ per cent. on the first	£4,000
1½ per cent. on the next	£6,000
1 per cent. on the balance over	£10,000

The scale is to be separately calculated in each separate group on the total cost of all houses of each type substantially the same in design and plan.

Fees for the measurement of variations, valuing and reporting for payments on account, and other services, to be in accordance with the normal scales.

The above fees are exclusive of travelling expenses and costs of lithography. Where the Commission agrees that a complete and separate bill should be prepared for each house of the same design and plan in the group, a fee will be agreed with the Commission on a quantum meruit basis.

DEREQUISITIONING OF LAND AND PREMISES USED FOR CIVIL DEFENCE PURPOSES

The Home Office have issued two Circulars, No. 7/1946 dated 6.2.46 and No. 9/1946 dated 14.2.46, informing local authorities that land or property held by them for shelter purposes should be relinquished at the earliest moment, and the value of material, particularly timber, used in the adaptation of premises as shelters, recovered. Alternatively material and fittings as are worth recovering and can be removed, having regard to the limited labour resources, should be so dealt with.

It is only in exceptional circumstances that the local authority will reinstate the requisitioned property.

Where removal is not necessitated by public interest local authorities are asked to endeavour to negotiate the sale of the structure prior to de-requisitioning, in which case a written agreement will be required for the waiving of any claim under the Compensation (Defence) Act 1939 in respect of the land.

If an owner is willing to acquire wholly or in part the material and fittings installed in a basement or to accept their value in discharge or reduction of a claim for reinstatement, the premises will be relinquished when agreement with the owner has been reached. The owner may, however, undertake to let the local authority have the materials or any of them at a later date, or execute the work under licence and place the materials at the disposal of the local authority.

Where there is an offer of a set-off by the owner against a claim for compensation or damage, the local authority will retain the power to re-enter the premises and remove the items included in the offer in case the compensation is insufficient to cover the amount of the offer and the owner is unwilling to defray the difference by a cash payment.

Where land or premises have been taken by agreement the same principles should be adopted.

Where requisitioned property has been war damaged and is subject to a value payment under the War Damage Act 1943, no compensation is payable under the Compensation (Defence) Act 1939. Properties hired by agreement are subject to the same consideration where they qualify for value payments.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Interim Development

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has made an Order dated 18 March 1946 whereby applications to the planning authority under Interim Development to develop land within three miles of any airfield are to be notified to the Minister in the following cases:—

Within a radius of two miles:

All dwelling houses.

All other buildings exceeding 10 feet in height.

All works exceeding 10 feet in height.

Any use of land for deposit of waste materials where the deposit exceeds 10 feet in height.

Within a radius of more than two miles and less than three miles:

All buildings and works exceeding 35 feet in height.

Any use of land for deposit of waste materials where the deposit exceeds 35 feet in height.

The Order is not to apply to an application for the extension or alteration of a building already erected at the date of the application provided the total or ground floor space is not increased by more than one-quarter and that the height of the building is not increased. Circular No. 23 dated 25 March 1946 accompanies the Order. (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 370, Town and Country Planning. England and Wales. Interim Development.)

EDWARD CARTER

By W. H. ANSELL [F.], Chairman of the Library Committee.

Mr. Edward Carter, the Librarian of the Institute, has been appointed Counsellor in the section of the preparatory commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation which deals with libraries, museums, and other special projects. This will entail the relinquishing of his position as librarian, possibly even before this note is published.

While this change is a matter of congratulation in that the new appointment is one of wider responsibilities and opportunities, yet, to many of the R.I.B.A. members and to all constant users of the library, Mr. Carter's departure will leave an acute sense of personal loss.

Edward Carter was appointed Librarian in 1930 at the early age of 29, on the retirement of Rudolf Dircks, whose genial and expansive personality had for so long been associated with the library. With the move from Conduit Street to Portland Place came the reorganisation of the library and the complete reclassification of its 50,000 books and volumes of pamphlets and periodicals. Such a task might well have daunted a less enthusiastic man, but Carter carried through the work triumphantly and launched the library on a new era of usefulness.

During his librarianship the library has changed and grown. It still remains the pleasant resort of scholars and member readers, but its range has been extended until, in these latter days, it has become something of a world centre serving the whole field of architectural interest, art, history and science. It is now probably the largest special architectural library in the world and certainly the one that is most used. This expansion, both of size and use, cannot be dissociated from Edward Carter's efforts as its head.

As the guide and friend of all readers he placed his vast knowledge of architectural bibliography at their disposal and their debt to him cannot easily be estimated nor exaggerated.

His many other interests as chairman of A.S.L.I.B. and secretary of the R.I.B.A. Foreign Relations Committee will probably be noted elsewhere, but of his editorship of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL a word must be said. The more discriminating readers of the JOURNAL have long recognised the literary quality of its editor's own contributions, and this has been reflected in the book reviews and special articles which he caused to be written.

Edward Carter takes with him the good wishes of all his friends for a happy successful life, and, should it happen that his domicile must be in another country, I am sure that when his children play in the Luxembourg gardens or are taken by him to Versailles and



Architectural Press.

Fontainebleau they will be proud to remember that he, for so long, was the Librarian of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

BOOK NOTES

Russian Studies in Acoustics, Insulation and Auditoria Sight-lines

Akusticheskie Materialy ikh Primenenie (Acoustic Materials and their Application). Report by the Central Institute for Scientific Research of Industrial Buildings of the U.S.S.R. 8vo. 88 pp. 1940.

The first chapter deals in general with the properties of acoustic materials. Sound absorption is considered as dependent on the sound frequency and on the angle of incidence and the acoustic properties of the materials, also on the shape of the sample. A sample divided in narrow strips may give a 50 per cent. increase of absorption over a plane undivided surface. Acoustic materials are classified into (1) porous materials (felt, cotton wool); (2) plain and perforated fibrous sheeting (Celotex); (3) acoustic plasters. The absorption coefficients of different materials are shown in diagrams as a function of sound frequency.

The second chapter deals with the sound insulating properties of materials and structures. Theoretical definitions and formulas are

given to determine their values. Insulation is considered as a function of absorption coefficient, surface area and volume of space.

The third chapter gives data on current building materials in the U.S.S.R., such as plaster board, slag wool, asbestos, felt, building board, Orgalith (Celotex), Ruberoid.

An appendix gives the results of experiments with samples of composite structures. The Reduction Factor is presented in decibels as a function of sound frequency.

Insollatsiia kak Faktor planisovki Gorodov (Insolation in Town Planning, by A. V. Selenko. 8vo. 68 pp. Architectural Publishing House, Moscow. 1940.

Sun radiation and shading are an important factor in town planning and architecture. Special climatic conditions are created in big cities. Agglomeration of buildings, atmospheric pollution, contours, air motion, open green spaces, humidity, cause changes in sun penetration and temperature.

The position of the sun and resulting insolation and shading are determined by graphical methods; diagrams are given with special regard to Moscow.

In a section on fenestration and insulation of interiors suggestions are made for window shapes and glazing.

Examples of town-planning schemes and of calculations of shaded areas, critical heights and spacing of buildings, orientation of buildings, insulation of roads and areas are discussed. Tables of recommended road widths are given.

Special reference is made to insulation problems of sanatoria, nurseries, playgrounds and schools. Optimum orientation and minimum requirements are given for different climates.

Raschet vidimosti v zrellshchno-massovikh sooruzheniakh (Visibility in mass auditoria), by V. A. Bogoslovski and A. M. Daniluke. 1a. 8vo. pp. 140. Academy of Architecture, Moscow. 1940.

Visibility is defined as being dependent on three factors: distance, horizontal and vertical angles of vision and obstruction.

620 ft. is given as the maximum distance for football stadium seating. The horizontal angle is influenced by differences in the games played. Seating at the short ends of football grounds is not desirable and the segmental type of stadium is preferable. Movable platforms can be used to adapt stadia for different sports. The text is illustrated largely by American examples.

Graphical and analytical methods and diagrams to determine optimum sight-lines are described in detail in the second chapter on page 44.

The third part contains a case study. A stadium design in Leningrad calculated according to the formulas of the previous chapters.

On page 132 there is a table of data relating to American and European stadia.

The book is the only one on the subject covering all types of auditoria.

Pointers for Public Library Building Planners, by Russell J. Schunk. 8vo. 68 pp. 1945.

Post-War Standards for Public Libraries, by a Committee of the American Library Association. 8vo. 93 pp. 1943.

Floors and Floor Coverings, by Cornelia D. Plaister. 8vo. 76 pp. 1939.

Small Public Library Buildings, prepared by a Committee of the American Library Association. 4to. pp. 47. 1939.

Work with Children in Public Libraries, by Effie L. Power. 8vo. pp. 195. 1943.

All published by the American Library Association.

These five books comprise the most important recent addition to the thinly supplied section of the library on library buildings (Wheeler & Githens' *American Public Library Building* excepted). American public library building is of a notably high standard, except for a pathetically feeble belief that revivalist styles are more indicative of the "cultural" nature of library building than clean modern design, and it has received far more imaginative and expert study than library building in Britain. These A.L.A. publications are the positive evidence of the concern for good planning and equipment which prevails among librarians and of intelligent co-operation between librarians and architects.

The most important of the books is Mr. Schunk's *Pointers for Public Library Planners*. The "planners" are all the three agents in the production of a good new library: committee, librarian and architect. The main part of the argument is on the co-ordination of their activities, and everything Mr. Schunk has to say is direct and sensible. The second half of the book is an alphabetically arranged series of notes on every conceivable part or item of equipment—attics to staff rooms—book lifts to window blinds.

Post-war Standards has one short chapter on buildings, but other sections on service, administration, size of collections, etc., relate closely to building provision.

Floors and Floor Coverings is the most complete study yet published. After an introductory note and a chapter on maintenance, floors of twelve different main types of materials are described and their properties analysed all on a uniform scheme of presentation—history, new developments, advantages, disadvantages, general specification for laying, types and description manufacturers.

Small Public Library Buildings includes much useful planning and equipment data, but mainly consists of photographs, plans and descriptions of twenty-four libraries. The plans are interesting, but the "style," fine old colonial Cambridge gothic, etc., etc., are sadly out of date.

Miss Power's book on work with children deals with library planning and equipment in a 20-page chapter and is useful as the only recent study solely concerned with the special problems of children's libraries.

As is to be expected in any A.L.A. publication, all these books have good bibliographies.

Planning Prospect, by Prof. E. G. R. Taylor. No. 1 in survey before plan series. 8vo. 64 pp. Lund Humphries for Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 1945. 6s.

The survey before planning series is to present material from A.P.R.R. broadsheets in a less technical manner so that it may reach a wide and not exclusively technical public. The present booklet by Professor Eva Taylor is an introduction to the series to state what is meant in contemporary practice and theory by the word "planning," its importance "to you and me," what has made it a live issue and what fields of planning are before us. Sixteen questions or statements are expounded, with that rare ability possessed by Professor Taylor, of talking popularly and authoritatively. *Planning Prospect* is the best direct and simple book yet produced to give an intelligent citizen an idea of what planning is and can achieve.

Byzantine Architecture, by J. Arnott Hamilton, Ph.D. 4to. 8 pp. Batsford. 1945. 3s. 6d.

Dr. Arnott Hamilton, author of the best recent textbook on Byzantine architecture, here reprints a short paper to the Ecclesiastical Society which summarises the achievement of Byzantine architecture with the straightforward competence of an accomplished scholar. It is a personal "impression" and not a paper in which attempt is made to add to knowledge.

Obituaries

The Late OLIVER PARKER [L.]

We regret to record the death of Oliver Parker [L.] on 20 February, in his forty-sixth year. Mr. John Bennett [F.] has sent us the following notes of his career:—

"He was articled in 1919 to Mr. Baxter, of Hyde, Cheshire, and was for some years an assistant with Messrs. Mellor, Speakman & Hall, architects, of Manchester. He joined the staff of the City Architect, Exeter, in 1928 and was, at the time of his death, that department's chief quantity surveyor.

For many years he had taken a lively interest in the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society. From 1935 to 1938 he was assistant hon. secretary, and was hon. secretary from 1938 to 1945, when he had unfortunately to resign owing to ill-health.

A skilled surveyor, with a pleasant and happy personality, popular with all, of sound principles and strict integrity, he will be sadly mourned by his many friends. He leaves a widow, one son (who was studying for the profession before joining the Forces) and one daughter."

The Late GEORGE EDWARDS, J.P. [Ret.F.]

We regret to record the death of George Edwards [Retd. F.], the oldest member of the Royal Institute. Elected Associate in 1880 and Fellow in 1886, he practised in the City of London, building Fulham Town Hall and many private houses in the London and Brighton areas. He retired early and travelled round the world. His later years he devoted to his office as chairman of St. James's Bench of Justices as well as much other public honorary work. His daughter, Mrs. Annie D. Caddey, tells us: "He had a long, useful and successful life. His handwriting was excellent up to the time of his death and he never owned a pair of spectacles."

Correspondence

MILITARY ARCHITECTS

The Editor, The Journal R.I.B.A.

SIR,—Into the columns of members being released from the Services which appear in the JOURNAL, I see is appearing once again that queer combination of military officer and qualified architect.

The retention of military titles at the cessation of service with the Crown constitute, in my opinion, an undesirable form of conceit, coupled with a business acumen, of cashing-in on any value that it may have. I was myself what our American friends so aptly term a "go-day wonder," but realise only too well that after giving of my best for five and a half years, I remained an architect in officer's uniform even though I was very proud of it.

I feel that the Institute should not encourage its members to indulge in this nauseating practice. For myself, I have no intention of addressing civilians in any other way than by their correct denomination, leaving all military rank to the professional Service officer.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD W. COLLINS [A.]

CORRESPONDENCE (continued) MANUFACTURERS' CATALOGUES

The Editor, THE JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—May I intrude on your precious space to voice a general opinion amongst architects.

One of our most helpful sources of information are contractors' and manufacturers' catalogues. These suffer from two regrettable disabilities:

1. They contain a lot of irrelevant material, such as superb illustrations of buildings, in which the advertised product is incorporated.

2. The catalogues are all of different sizes.

Both these points cause a considerable waste of space. May I suggest to contractors and manufacturers to standardise the size of their printed matter, for instance to the size of the information sheets of the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL (8½ in. by 11½ in.). This, of course, has been the general practice in the United States for many decades.

With regard to irrelevant subject matter, could this not be omitted and replaced by factual information, physical and chemical properties, sizes and in some cases plans, sections and elevations to a convenient scale (say ½ in., ¼ in., ⅛ in. to the foot as the case may be)?

Yours truly,

ERNO GOLDFINGER.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR

We passed Mr. Goldfinger's letter to the British Standards Institution, who sent us a copy of the "Draft for Comment" of B.S. CH (M) 1921. *British Standard Recommendations on the Standardisation of Sizes and Contents Arrangement for Manufacturers' Trade and Technical Literature (Building Industry)*. This has been prepared by a B.S.I. Committee at the request of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Ministry of Works. A committee fully representative of producers and users of "sales literature" issued in connection with building and allied industries has produced the draft. The Director of the B.S.I. says: "At a recent meeting of our Committee a few changes were made to these recommendations but these are not of major importance. The pamphlet is in the printers' hands and we hope that it will be published with the British Standard recommendations in the course of the next two or three weeks." Mr. Goldfinger's letter may serve to draw the attention of those concerned to this matter.

NOTES AND NOTICES

A.S.B. Lecture at the R.I.B.A.

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 1946, AT 5.45 P.M.

"THE APPLICATION OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHY TO ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING." By Frank Scarlett, B.A. [F.], on Wednesday, 1 May, at 5.45 p.m.

SYNOPSIS

1. The development of air photography during the war.
2. Technique of air photography and interpretation.
 - (a) Obliques.
 - (b) High altitude vertical photographs.
 - (c) Line overlaps.
 - (d) Use of stereoscopy.
 - (e) Scale.
3. Applications of air photography.
 - (a) Topographical survey.
 - (b) Land utilisation survey.
 - (c) Control of erosion.
 - (d) Forestry.
 - (e) Archaeology.
4. Examples of town planning development seen on air photographs.
 - (a) Primitive communities.
 - (b) Classical and Medieval town planning.
 - (c) Renaissance town planning.
 - (d) Nineteenth Century planning.
 - (e) Twentieth Century planning.
5. Practical use of air photographs.
 - (a) Zoning.
 - (b) Sites.
 - (c) Height census.
 - (d) Records.
 - (e) Modelling.
 - (f) Drafting schemes.

To develop the discussions which take place at the lectures, it has been decided to print the papers for circulation before the date on which they are to be given. Copies of the lectures may be obtained two weeks before they are due to be delivered on application to the R.I.B.A. Editor, 66 Portland Place, W.1. A register will be kept at the R.I.B.A. of those who ask for copies of lectures or who express themselves interested in any particular lecture.

ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from page 219)

It will be observed that the budget for the current year anticipates a deficit of £7,296. This is due to the post-war revival and expansion of the work of the Institute, which has necessitated increased commitments and the requisite reorganisation of the staff, as proposed, to meet the enlarged facilities offered to members. At the present time the Institute is embarking on a post-war programme based on a pre-war revenue, but in spite of this the finances are highly satisfactory. Credit is due for this happy position to the prevision of my predecessor, Mr. Sylvester Sullivan. Nevertheless it is impossible to approach the rapidly-expanding activities of our work on the present basis and without improved revenues, especially bearing in mind the great change in monetary values during the past few years. This can only be effected by increases in members' subscriptions—a matter which is at the present time receiving serious attention by the Executive Committee and Council.

JOHN L. DENMAN,

Hon. Treasurer, Chairman of the Finance and House Committee.

Report of the Hon. Auditors

We have to-day examined the books and vouchers of the Ordinary and Trust Funds for the year ended 31 December 1945 and bankers' verifications of the share and script certificates, which we find to be in order and in agreement with the statement of accounts prepared by the chartered accountants.

It is a pleasure to record, on behalf of the members of the Institute, warm appreciation of the thoroughly competent way in which the accounts have been kept and presented for examination.

ERNEST B. GLANFIELD [F.]

27 March 1946.

JOHN SUMMERSON [A.]

The One Hundred and Eighth Annual General Meeting

TUESDAY, 7 MAY 1946, AT 6 P.M.

The one hundred and eighth annual general meeting will be held on Tuesday, 7 May 1946, at 6 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To receive the Annual Report of the Council and committees for the official year 1945-46 printed on pages 207 to 223 of this issue of the JOURNAL.

To nominate candidates (two members) for the office of Hon. Auditor for the ensuing year.

To receive the list of attendances at the Council during the Session.

Associates and the Fellowship

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next available election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

The Tite Prize Preliminary Competition

In the United Kingdom 153 competitors took part in the Preliminary Competition for the Tite Prize.

The following have been selected to take part in the Final Competition:—

- Mr. Will Appleby (Birmingham School of Architecture).
 Mr. Clifford H. Barnett (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).
 Mr. Thomas W. Beddall (Birmingham School of Architecture).
 Miss Esmée M. S. Cousin (Glasgow School of Architecture).
 Mr. David E. Crinion (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).
 Mr. Peter S. Ferguson (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art).
 Mr. Norman J. Greene (Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff).
 Mr. Malcolm J. Hislop (R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol).
 Miss Margaret Howell (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).
 Mr. Hugh H. Martin (School of Architecture, Dundee College of Art).
 Mr. Albert McCombie (Aberdeen School of Architecture).

Mr. Ian S. Melville (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).
 Mr. Jack Ogden (Leeds School of Architecture).
 Mr. Donald A. Pate (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).
 Mr. Fred Rogerson (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).
 Miss Margaret M. Robertson (School of Architecture, Dundee College of Art).
 Mr. Robin Shirley-Smith (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).
 Mr. Christopher S. B. Smith (Birmingham School of Architecture).
 Mr. Edmund C. Tory (Department of Architecture, City of Oxford School of Art and Crafts).

Annual Dinner of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects

The Royal Society of Ulster Architects held its annual dinner in the Grand Central Hotel, Belfast, on 7 March 1946, at which the guest of honour was the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Sir Percy Thomas, O.B.E., who was accompanied by Mr. C. D. Spragg, Secretary R.I.B.A.

Among the guests at this successful function, which included many prominent representatives of the Northern Ireland Government and Belfast Corporation, were the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Sir Basil Brooke, D.L., M.P., Bart.; the Minister of Health of the Northern Ireland Government, the Rt. Hon. Wm. Grant; the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Sir William Scott; the High Sheriff of the City of Belfast, Councillor R. B. Alexander, M.P.; the Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast, Dr. D. Lindsay Keir, M.A.; the Chairman of the Northern Ireland Housing Trust, Mr. Lucius O'Brien; and the President of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, Mr. Stephen S. Kelly, F.R.I.A.I.

The toast of the Government of Northern Ireland was proposed by the Vice-President, Mr. J. S. Munce [L.], and responded to by the Prime Minister, Sir Basil Brooke, Bart.

The toast of the Royal Institute of British Architects was proposed by Mr. Wm. Grant and replied to by Sir Percy Thomas.

The toast of the City of Belfast was proposed by Mr. R. S. Wilshire [F.] and responded to by Councillor R. B. Alexander, the High Sheriff. In proposing the toast of the guests, Mr. R. H. Gibson [F.] coupled the names of Mr. Stephen S. Kelly, Professor E. Estyn Evans, of Queen's University, and Mr. Lucius O'Brien, who in turn responded.

The Vice-Chancellor proposed the toast of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects and announced that an anonymous donor had given £5,000 to the founding of a Chair of Architecture in Queen's Uni-

versity, and this was warmly welcomed in his response by Mr. Frank McArdle [F.], the President of the Society, who hoped that in the very near future an adequate sum would be raised to enable the young people of the Province to qualify for their architectural career through this institution. The Prime Minister intimated that the Government would support the proposition by contributing a further £5,000 and would give pound for pound of all subscriptions raised.

Dinner of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association

The President, Mr. C. F. Martin [F.] was in the chair at a reunion dinner of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association on 28 March and proposed the toast of "The City." The Lord Mayor, in reply, said that the Inner Ring Road presented the profession with a "heaven-sent opportunity" for providing suitable buildings along it. The Inner Ring Road scheme was only a preliminary to many others.

Sir Percy Thomas, replying to the toast of "The R.I.B.A.," proposed by the City Surveyor, said that while the immediate prospects for architects, many of whom were running their offices on paper projects, were not particularly rosy, he took the long view that no profession had a brighter outlook.

New Edition of Kalendar

A new abridged edition of the Kalendar is in course of preparation. Leaflets regarding this have already been distributed to all members and students. Changes of address, etc., for inclusion in the forthcoming issue of the Kalendar should be notified to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than May 1st, 1946. Particulars received after this date cannot be printed in the new Kalendar.

Competition

Competition for Design for a Public Drinking Fountain

The Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association offer premiums for a design for a Public Drinking Fountain. The Royal Society of Arts have undertaken to conduct the competition and to appoint assessors.

Assessors: Mr. Oswald P. Milne [F.], Mr. Keith Murray, R.O.I. [F.], Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bond, K.C.B., M.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Premiums: £50, £25.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 July 1946.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS

ELECTION: 12 MARCH 1946

The following candidates for membership were elected on 12 March 1946:—

AS HON. FELLOW (1)

CANTERBURY: THE MOST REV. AND RT. HON. THE ARCHBISHOP OF, P.C., D.D., Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.

AS FELLOWS (14)

AMBROSE: ERIC SAMUEL [A. 1933].
 BATLEY: CLAUDE [A. 1904], Bombay.
 BRIGGS: ALAN ARTHUR [A. 1938].
 ERITH: RAYMOND CHARLES [A. 1927], Colchester.
 KNIGHT: CYRIL ATLEE [A. 1932].
 MORRIS: RONALD STANLEY [A. 1931].
 NIGHTINGALE: DOUGLAS ERIC [A. 1930].
 PLAYNE: EDWARD, D.S.C., A.A.Dip. [A. 1930].
 SARTAIN: SIDNEY PHILIP (Lieut.-Col., R.E.) [A. 1931].
 VEY: GEORGE [A. 1909].
 WALMSLEY: WILLIAM GEORGE [A. 1933], Preston.
 WOOD: JAMES DOUGLAS [A. 1934].

And the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination:—
 PAUL: HENRY.

And the following Licentiate who is qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (C) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—
 SMITH: THOMAS EDGAR, Cardiff.

AS ASSOCIATES (11)

AGASCAR: RAYMOND ANAND, Mexborough, Yorks.
 DUNKERLEY: MISS MABEL JOAN, Yorks.
 HOETS: JON ORPEN, Stellenbosch, C.P., South Africa.
 KEITH: GEORGE MCINTOSH.
 McLACHLAN: ARCHIBALD RONALD, B.Arch., Auckland, New Zealand.
 MACLURCAN: DONALD CHARLES BOULTON, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
 MELLON: KENNETH.

PALSHIKAR: VISHNU SHANKAR, Hyderabad (Deccan), India.
 PARKIN: JOHN CRESSWELL, B.Arch., Winnipeg, Canada.
 ROBERTSON: WILLIAM HAYDYN, Perth, Western Australia.
 SUMMERLEY: HORACE GORDON, Johannesburg, South Africa.

AS LICENTIATES (22)

BUCKLEY: REGINALD FRANCIS, Blackpool.
 CARPENTER: RONALD DUDLEY.
 CLAYTON: ALLAN SEYMOUR, Chester.
 COOKSON: THOMAS STANLEY, Welshpool.
 ELSON: LIONEL BOB, Nottingham.
 GERRISH: HERBERT VICTOR, Exeter.
 GREEN: NORMAN.
 HALSEY: REX MARTINDALE.
 HANCOX: RONALD ERNEST, West Bromwich.
 HINDLEY: WILFRED, Hull.
 LOVELOCK: ERIC LESLIE.
 MERCER: WALTER SIDNEY.
 MILLER: HAROLD CARMICHAEL, Perth.
 MURRAY: DONALD, Paisley.
 OWEN: RICHARD, Liverpool.
 PARKER: CHARLES ERNEST.
 PIAZZA: CHARLES ACHILLES.
 RUSSELL: VERNON FLETCHER (Capt. R.E.).
 STEANE: PATRICK FRANCIS MAUDE.
 TENISON-COLLINS: MAX EDWARD.
 TRAVES: FREDERICK JOHN HENRY.
 WESTON: CLAUDE FREDERICK, Kings Lynn.

ELECTION: 7 MAY 1946

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 7 May 1946. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws are herewith published

for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday, 27 April 1946.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (12)

- BAILEY : ARTHUR, O.B.E. [A. 1933], 5 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. W. H. Ansell, E. V. Harris and H. Lidbetter.
- BANKART : HUGH CHARLES [A. 1922], Messrs. Alfred J. Taylor & Partners, 4 and 5 Bridge Street, Bath : The Cottage, "Meriden," Weston Road, Bath. W. H. Ansell, the late Mowbray Green and A. B. Grayson.
- BARRINGTON-BAKER : JAMES [A. 1926], 287 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N.3. B. W. Thomas, W. C. Waymouth and A. Y. Mayell.
- BEECHER : DAVID, M.A. [A. 1938], 14 Park End Street, Oxford ; Wychwood, Kiln Lane, Headington, Oxford. Thomas Rayson, R. F. Dodd and T. L. Dale.
- BRAMHILL : HAROLD [A. 1931], 40 St. James's Place, S.W.1 ; 126 Highbury New Park, N.5. J. J. Joass, Denis Poulton and Wm. Crabtree.
- FORSTER : EDWARD [A. 1925], 9 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. F. J. Lander, Frederick MacManus and A. R. F. Anderson.
- HOLT : ARTHUR NEVILLE, Dip.Arch. [A. 1929], 20 Exchange Street East, Liverpool, 2 ; "Morlan," 38 Graham Road, West Kirby, Cheshire. Prof. L. B. Budden, Rupert Medcalf and J. R. Mewton.
- KEMP : LESLIE HAGGER [A. 1922], 10 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1 ; Cedarwood, Eastoke, Hayling Island, Hants. W. T. Benslyn, W. B. Trent and Robert Cromie.
- SCOTT : (MISS) ELISABETH WHITWORTH, A.A.Dip. [A. 1928], Palace Court Chambers, Bournemouth ; Fairlea, Westcliff Road, Bournemouth. J. C. Shepherd, A. E. Geens and A. J. Seal.
- SHAPLEY : RONALD STUART, Dip.Arch. Leeds [A. 1936], 3 Kingston Terrace, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2 ; "Roman Way," 235 Alwoodley Lane, Moortown, Leeds. G. H. Foggitt, F. L. Charlton and Victor Bain.
- SMITH : ARTHUR LLEWELLYN, M.B.E., B.A. (Oxon.) [A. 1935], 17 Bedford Square, W.C.1 ; Greenhew, Upshire, Waltham Abbey, Essex. A. B. Waters, Prof. A. E. Richardson and F. R. Steele.
- And the following Licentiate who is qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—
- FISHER : EWART WILLIAM, J.P., 8 Watery Lane, S.W.20. E. G. W. Souster, Norman Jones and William Kaula.

AS ASSOCIATES (56)

The name of a school or schools after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

- ALLINGHAM : PATRIC HENRY LOMAX [Bartlett Sch. of Arch., Univ. of London], The Flint Cottage, Pinkneys Green, East Berkshire. Prof. A. E. Richardson, Prof. H. O. Corfiato and L. S. Stanely.
- BALL : WILLIAM KENNETH, M.B.E. [Final], 9 Redmond Street, Irlams-o'-th' Height, Salford 6, Lancs. E. B. Norris, Hubert Worthington and Hugh Braun.
- BARR : THOMAS [Special Final], 164 Main Street, Elderslie, Scotland. W. J. Smith, J. S. Maitland and H. Cook.
- BELL : JOHN THORNTON (Major) [Special Final], 2 Devonshire Place, Wellsway, Bath. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- BICKERDIKE : JOHN BUCKLEY [Final], Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, Herts. Hope Bagenal, W. C. Young and Francis Jones.
- BRUCE : ALBERT HENRY [Special Final], 87 Bridle Road, Shirley, Surrey. W. H. Ansell, Howard Robertson and J. M. Easton.
- BUNDY : KENNETH DOUGLAS [Final], 40 Rosehill Park West, Sutton, Surrey. Frederick Barber, J. K. Hicks and T. J. Lynch.
- BUTTERWORTH : RICHARD [Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 27 The Chine, Grange Park, N.21. E. C. Scherrer, J. K. Hicks and Anthony Minoprio.
- CAMPBELL : NOEL EVAN [Final], Mount Pleasant, Bangor, Co. Down. R. G. Hopcroft, T. R. Eagar and R. H. Gibson.
- CLINK : STUART [Final], Elmbank, Wormit, Fife. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- COWAN : DONALD [Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], Dellside, Brook Way, Chigwell, Essex. E. C. Scherrer, the Hon. John Seely and J. K. Hicks.
- CRAVEN : EDWARD [Final], 10 Elmdale Road, Worcester. N. R. Paxton, C. Sunderland and Herbert Jackson.
- DAVIDSON : JOHN WILLIAM (Capt. R.E.) [Special Final], 19 Robert Road, Sheffield, 8. Stephen Welsh, Robert Cawkwell and H. B. S. Gibbs.

- DAWSON : DAVID WILBERFORCE KWAMI [Special Final], 4 Maskell Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- FORREST : JOHN BERNARD [Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], Lyn Cottage, Hanyards Lane, Cuffley, Herts. E. C. Scherrer, J. K. Hicks and Darcy Braddell.
- FRITH : NORMAN LAWRENCE, P.A.S.I. [Final], 34 Grove Road, Wanstead, E.11. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- GILES : FRANK ALAN [Special Final], Kingswood Ruffs, Grayslott, near Hindhead, Surrey. H. Lidbetter, G. H. Williams and G. M. Aylwin.
- GILL : WILLIAM HENRY [Special Final], 6 Richmond Place, Lansdown, Bath, Somerset. The late Glendinning Moxham, J. H. Hollier and G. A. Jellicoe.
- GLOVER : (MISS) NORAH ROSALIE [Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], White Cottage, Bulstrode Way, Gerrards Cross, Bucks. E. C. Scherrer, Prof. Sir Patrick Abercrombie and Richard Nickson.
- GREY : PERCY [Final], 7 Ranelagh Avenue, Barnes, S.W.13. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- HALL : DUDLEY RADCLIFFE [Special Final], 2 Thornlea Gardens, Low Fell, Gateshead 9, Co. Durham. C. A. Harding, S. M. Richmond and P. C. Newcombe.
- HARMSWORTH : BRIAN HUMPHREY, Dip.Arch. [Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], Little Cot, Rusper Road, Horsham, Sussex. E. C. Scherrer, Anthony Minoprio and J. K. Hicks.
- HARTLEY : HAROLD [Special Final], 25 Dell Lane, Biggleswade, Beds. L. S. Stanley and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- HERNE : IVOR ARTHUR CHASEMORE [Bartlett Sch. of Arch., Univ. of London], Crab Tree, Hamm Court, Weybridge, Surrey. Prof. A. E. Richardson, Prof. H. O. Corfiato and L. S. Stanley.
- HODGSON : ALBERT [Special Final], 46 Merryhill Mount, Bushey, Herts. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- HOSKINS : GEORGE ROBERT STEWART [Final], 12 Greenbank Drive, Pensby, Wirral. Lieut.-Col. Ernest Gee, Edgar Quiggin and F. J. M. Ormrod.
- HOWLES : LESLIE ALFRED [Final], 333 Chester Road, Streetly, Staffs. Herbert Jackson, William Haywood and W. T. Benslyn.
- HUGGETT : BERNARD WILLIAM [Final], 22 Myrtle Avenue, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex. E. C. Scherrer, J. K. Hicks and Frederick Gibberd.
- JENNER : HERBERT EUSTACE [Special Final], 19 Woodbastwick Road, Sydenham, S.E.26. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- JONES : CYRIL ALBERT [Special Final], 48 St. Albans Avenue, Acton, W.4. C. J. Mole, A. G. Alexander and Z. Sirotkin.
- KENNEDY : CHARLES VICTOR KITCHENER [Final], Clynton, Carkeel, Saltash, Cornwall. E. G. W. Souster, F. Q. Farmer and R. F. Wheately.
- KENT : (MISS) IRENE [Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 24 Pentley Park, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. E. C. Scherrer, J. K. Hicks and Darcy Braddell.
- KING : KENNETH STANDISH (F/Lt. R.A.F.) [Arch. Assoc., London], 38 Lancaster Road, St. Albans, Herts. George Fairweather, D. Stokes and D. F. Martin Smith.
- LANE : RONALD JOSIAH [Final], 15 Mansfield Road, Exeter. F. R. Steele, John Bennett and J. Challice.
- LEYSHON : SYDNEY (Major R.E.) [Special Final], "High Winds," Llantarnam, Mon. C. F. Bates, T. A. Lloyd and C. L. Jones.
- MAGUIRE : JOHN FRANCIS [Univ. Coll., Dublin], 303 North Circular Road, Dublin. Vincent Kelly, J. V. Downes and J. J. Robinson.
- MASSON : JOHN [Aberdeen Sch. of Arch., Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.], 15 Livingstone Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, W.14. W. F. Granger, Thomas Spencer and F. Sutcliffe.
- MELLOR : RAYMOND WALTER [Final], 293 Warbreck Drive, Bispham, Blackpool. H. T. Jackson, F. L. Lumb and Halstead Best.
- NICOL : JOHN [Final], 28 Wallorton Gardens, East Sheen, S.W.14. T. E. North, Miss G. W. M. Leverkus and L. W. Hutson.
- O'HERLIHY : DANIEL PETER, B.Arch. [Univ. Coll., Dublin], 32 Villarea Park, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Vincent Kelly, H. J. Lyons and P. J. Munden.
- OSMOND : (MISS) BARBARA JOAN [Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], "Somerville," Duffield Park, Stoke Poges, Bucks. E. C. Scherrer, William Crabtree and J. K. Hicks.
- PARSONS : ANTHONY LESLIE [Final], 11 Eveline Court, Connaught Gardens, N.10. Herbert Jackson, L. E. Harper and H. W. Hobbiss.
- PEACHEY : NORMAN ALFRED [Final], 93 Helix Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.2. L. H. Bucknell, J. B. F. Cowper and A. L. Farman.

- RAMSEY: TOM: ROY [Special Final], "Kenmore," Bradshaw, near Bolton, Lancs. A. J. Hope, R. M. McNaught and R. H. Crook.
- REED: RICHARD ERNEST [Special Final], 10 Crosby Road, E.7. T. E. North, J. T. W. Peat and C. W. Box.
- ROWE: COLIN FREDERICK, B.Arch. [Liverpool Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Liverpool], 12 Carlton Mews, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1. Prof. L. B. Budden, J. E. Marshall and B. A. Miller.
- SIMPSON: JOHN WILLIAM [Final], 97 Beatty Avenue, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. F. C. Webster, R. Mauchlen and F. N. Weightman.
- STOTT: LESLIE GAINSFORD [Special Final], 18 Harrington Villas, Poston, Brighton. H. M. Pett, C. H. James and Joseph Hill.
- SUTHERLAND: ROBERT [Glasgow Sch. of Arch.], c/o Mrs. Russell, 5 Glenfarg Street, Glasgow, N.W. Jos. Weekes, W. J. Smith and Colin Sinclair.
- SUTTON: HUGH ARTHUR [Special Final], 5 Park Way, Great Meols, Hoylake, Cheshire. E. M. Parkes, P. H. Lawson and F. C. Saxon.
- TAYLOR: ALEXANDER BRUNTON [Final], 146 North Street, St. Andrews, Fife. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- TRITTON: MISS FREDA MOLLY, Dip. Arch. [Polytechnic, Regent Street London], 5 Thurlstone Road, West Norwood, S.E.27. E. C. Scherrer, Anthony Minoprio and J. K. Hicks.
- WHITE: FRANK SILVESTER (LL-Col.) [Final], 190 Heanor Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire. F. B. Nightingale, T. C. Howitt and A. J. Thraves.
- WHITE: RALPH BARTON [Special Final], Charnwood, Richmond Drive, Watford. H. C. Hughes, C. W. Box and C. M. O. Scott.
- WILLIAMS: LEONARD PERCY [Final], 601 Raleigh House, Dolphin Square, S.W.3. C. A. Farey, C. H. Brightiff and A. G. Scott.
- WILSON: RONALD CHARLES, Dip. Arch. [Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 14 Beauval Road, East Dulwich, S.E.22. Anthony Minoprio, E. C. Scherrer and J. K. Hicks.

AS LICENTIATES (22)

- ABSOLON: RAYMOND GEORGE, Architects' Department, L.C.C., County Hall, S.E.1; 47 Brodrick Grove, Abbey Wood, S.E.2. A. R. Fox, T. M. Wilson and G. W. Home.
- BANTING: EDGAR, Ministry of Works, Abell House, Westminster, S.W.1; 75 Idmiston Square, Worcester Park, Surrey. The President and Hon. Secretary of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight A.A. under Bye-law 3 (a) and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- BRASH: SYDNEY MORRISON, c/o Messrs. Anthony Steel & Owen, Cogan Chambers, Bowalley Lane, Hull; 125 Park Avenue, Hull. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- CHEESMAN: KENNETH, 48 Edwardes Square, Kensington, W.8. Howard Robertson, G. Grey Wornum and Prof. H. O. Corfiato.
- COLLIS: NORMAN ARTHUR, 86 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3; Corner Flat, Folly Lane, St. Albans. S. C. Clark and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- CROWE: CECIL JOHN, 16B Sutherland Road, Ealing, W.13. G. R. Dawbarn, J. V. Downes and J. J. Robinson.
- DODSON: STANLEY EDWARD, Museum Buildings, Priestgate, Peterborough; "Stedford," Fulbridge Road, Peterborough. A. W. Ruddle, A. W. Wilson and H. J. Wilson.
- EDWARDS: SIDNEY ROY, 6 Princess Square, Plymouth, Devon; Ilston, Hoo Meavy, Yelverton, S. Devon. J. L. Fouracre and the

- President and Hon. Secretary of the Devon and Cornwall Arch. Soc. under Bye-law 3 (a).
- ERRINGTON: CHARLES HUMPHREY, Victoria Buildings, 46 Grainger Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Benwell Grove Lodge, West Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. R. N. MacKellar and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Northern A.A. under Bye-law 3 (a).
- EVANS: REGINALD JAMES, Messrs. Barton, Rooke & Partners, 17 Grimstone Terrace, Houndscroft Road, Plymouth; 37 Cranmere Road, Higher Compton, Plymouth. F. J. Taylor and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Devon and Cornwall Arch. Soc. under Bye-law 3 (a).
- GLENDINNING: JOHN, Scottish Home Department, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh; 80 St. Stephen Street, Edinburgh, 3. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
- HARVEY: JAMES MACGREGOR, City Architects' Department, City Chambers, Edinburgh; 28A Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh, 11. W. J. Smith, E. J. MacRae and J. R. McKay.
- JUDD: GEORGE WILLIAM, c/o E. Lasseter, Esq., Somerset House, Reading. Ernest Ravenscroft, E. S. Smith and H. H. Clark.
- KELLY: JAMES WILLIAM DAVIS, c/o Messrs. James M. Monro & Son, Hill Farm, Leavesden, Herts; 25 Chandos Road, Eastcote, Middlesex. Stanley Heaps, Thomas Bilbow and the late C. E. Monro.
- KNOPP: GEORGE AUBREY, L.C.C., County Hall, Westminster, S.E.1; "Briarwood," Benfleet Road, South Benfleet, Essex. H. M. Luyken, W. J. Durnford and G. W. Home.
- MATHER: EDWARD WILLIAM, Architects' Department, L.C.C., County Hall, S.E.1; "Blue Haze," Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, Nr. Chichester, Sussex. Thomas Spencer, Sir T. P. Bennett and Edwin Williams.
- MORLEY: NORMAN EYRE, D.S.C. (Commander, R.N.V.R.), Messrs. Courage & Co., Ltd., Alton, Hampshire; Stoneyside, Tilford, Surrey. F. M. Kirby, Leonard Pickford and G. M. Aylwin.
- ROSS: BASIL ARMSTRONG, City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation; 1 Thropton Avenue, Long Benton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. F. W. Harvey, S. H. Lawson and H. L. Hicks.
- ROWE: WATSON, Messrs. Abbey & Hanson, 11 Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield; 3 Cawthorne Avenue, Fartown, Huddersfield. Norman Culley, J. E. Stocks and N. R. Paxton.
- ROWLINSON: LEONARD GEORGE, Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Dept., Municipal Offices, Tamworth, Staffs; 19 Heath Street, Tamworth, Staffs. W. R. H. Gardner and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham and Five Counties A.A. under Bye-law 3 (a).
- TURNER: JAMES EDGAR, Hollymoor Hospital, Northfield, Birmingham, 31; The Drive, Hollymoor, Northfield, Birmingham, 31. W. T. Benslyn, A. J. Margetson and H. T. Buckland.
- WILTSHIRE: WALTER ERIC, Architects' Department, L.C.C., County Hall, S.E.1; 8 Selsdon Crescent, Selsdon, South Croydon, Surrey. E. G. Bax, R. Wilson and Edwin Williams.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Bye-law 21, the following have ceased to be members of the R.I.B.A.:

As Fellow: Percy Tidswell Adams.

As Associates: Archibald Ernest Bennett, Edward Anthony Cahill, Grace Dawson Mitchell [Mrs. Clark Fyfe], Alan Tatlow.

As Retired Associate: Reginald Sidney Johnson.

MEMBERS' COLUMN

APPOINTMENTS

MR. KENNETH BEGG [A.] took up at the beginning of the year the appointment of Senior Architect in the Public Works Department of the Government of Uganda.

MR. J. LEWIS WOMERSLEY [A.] has been appointed Borough Architect and Town Planning Officer to the County Borough of Northampton as from 1 May. His address will be The Guildhall, Northampton.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

MR. P. L. HANSEN BAY [A.] is now practising at 2 Hadham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Herts., where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. F. C. BENZ [F.] has taken into partnership Mr. Ivan Williams [A.]. The firm will be known as Benz & Williams and the practice will be continued at the present address, 53 Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.

MR. HUGH D. BIDWELL [A.] has commenced practice at 7 William Way, Letchworth, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

THE partnership between Mr. Cecil G. Butler [F.] and Mr. J.

Stuart Dilks [A.] has been dissolved by mutual consent and Mr. Butler, being released from the Army, will continue to practice from Dana Chambers, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury, and 28 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1, under the title of C. G. Butler [F.]. The practice of the late Mr. H. T. Richardson [L.] has been acquired and will be incorporated in the practice. Up-to-date catalogues will be welcomed.

MISS RACHEL CARO [A.] has started practice at Victor House, 1 Baker Street, W.1, and is working in collaboration with Messrs. Braddell & Deane [F/F.].

MR. HORACE CUBITT [F.], until recently District Surveyor for the City of London (East), is now in private practice at 139 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

MR. J. STROUD FOSTER [A.] is practising at 26 Malden Hill Gardens, New Malden, Surrey (Malden 1085), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. JOHN S. FOWLER [A.] has taken into partnership Mr. Edward A. Grove [A.] on his release from the Forces. The practice will be known as Fowler & Grove, 41 Portland Terrace, Southampton, and they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

On the retirement of Mr. F. C. Higgins [L.], Mr. A. Thomerson [F.] has taken into partnership his son, Mr. D. A. Thomerson [A.]. The practice will be continued under the title of Higgins & Thomerson at 76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2 (Monarch 9160).

MESSRS. HOWARD & SOUSTER announce that they have taken into partnership Mr. A. H. Watkins [L.], Mr. R. R. Fairbairn, M.C. [A.] and Mr. R. E. H. Croft [L.], and that from 1 April the title of the practice will be known as Howard, Souster & Partners. The office will continue at 81 Piccadilly, W.1 (Mayfair 7546-7-8).

MR. MAURICE JONES [L.] has taken into partnership Mr. Alexander Graham [A.]. The practice will continue at 15 The Tything, Worcester (Worcester 4168).

MR. F. J. LENTON [F.] has taken into partnership Mr. F. M. Hutchinson [A.] and Mr. W. J. Hemmings [A.]. The practice will be carried on under the title of F. J. Lenton & Partners at Stamford, Grantham and Peterborough.

MR. F. H. NEWICK [A.] and Mr. E. W. Blackbell [A.] have commenced practice at 24 John Street, Sunderland (Sunderland 56823). They will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. S. N. OVERTON [L.] is practising at Bridge End, Parsonage Road, Bournemouth, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. LEONARD CLIFFORD [L.] having recently entered into partnership with Mr. W. B. Starr, of W. B. Starr & Hall, the title of the firm now being W. B. Starr, Hall & Clifford, wish to announce the removal of their offices to 15 Park Row, Nottingham, where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. M. F. STERN [A.] has commenced his own practice at Boston House, Strand House, Cape Town (permanent address P.O. Box 3654, Cape Town). He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. S. THOMAS would be pleased to receive up-to-date catalogues, information sheets and other technical data, etc., particularly relating to large industrial schemes.

MR. HOWARD WILLIAMS [F.], has taken into partnership Mr. H. L. Morgan [A.] and Mr. D. A. Jones [A.]. The practice will be known as Howard Williams & Partners and will be carried on at 2 St. Andrew's Place, Cardiff, and "Graystones," Priory Street, Cardigan. The firm will be pleased to receive catalogues at their Cardigan office.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MR. F. L. HYETT [L.] has removed to 13 Stanley Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

MR. FRANK W. KNIGHT [F.] has removed to 1 New Court, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

MR. L. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN [F.] and Mr. Basil M. Sullivan, C.I.E., O.B.E. [F.], have moved their offices to 14 Gray's Inn Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1 (Chancery 6919).

MR. L. A. WEBBE [L.] is returning to London, where his address will be 2 Townley Road, S.E.22. He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues particularly relating to housing.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

ASSOCIATE, recently demobilised, seeks partnership (London only). Varied experience: competitions, housing, schools, local government work, etc., also knowledge of first-class domestic work. Only office of good standing considered.—Apply Box 233, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE, A.A.Dip. (33), recently released R.A.F., wishes to obtain active partnership in established London firm. Own connection and capital available.—Apply Box 227, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE wishes to purchase well-established practice, preferably in West Country.—Apply Box 228, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE (44) wants partnership or position leading to partnership, in or close to Exeter. 23 years' experience most types of work, including local authority and Government posts, and six years' private practice. Special interests: domestic, general commercial, schools, libraries, social centres, etc.—Apply Box 240, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

MAJOR R.E. (31), due for demobilisation in May, 1st Class Hons. Liverpool [A.], desires partnership or opening to purchase a practice. Preferably of a country nature and in a hunting district.—Apply Box 229, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

A PARTNERSHIP is offered in a busy West Country city practice to an Associate who is preferably a chartered surveyor.—Apply Box 236, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSISTANT

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT required for general practice in Yorkshire: surveying, levels and general housing schemes, and knowledge of quantities, with a view to partnership for suitable candidate.—Apply Box 238, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

PRACTICE FOR SALE

S.E. COAST TOWN PRACTICE, well established, good office would let on lease.—Apply Box 230, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

WANTED.—Imperial or D.E. drawing board and tee-square. Can supply beam compasses in exchange.—Apply Box 234, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

STUDENT R.I.B.A. wishes to purchase double elephant portfolio.—K. C. White, The Cottage, Games Cottages Road, Chalk Lane, Cockfosters, Herts.

FOR SALE: "Architectural Design," by Harbeson (£1 3s.); "Outline of Town and City Planning," by Adams (17s.); "Architectural Building Construction," by Jaggard and Drury, Vols. 1-3 inclusive (£1), all post free.—Apply Box 239, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

FOR SALE: Plan chest, drawing boards, tee-squares, dumpy level and staff.—Apply Box 237, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

FOR SALE: Set of drawing instruments and spring bows (21 pieces in all), in very good condition.—Apply Box 232, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ACCOMMODATION

ASSOCIATE commencing practice requires office accommodation in London. Willing to share with another member and can give some part-time assistance.—Apply Box 235, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE (35) requires accommodation. Would like to share an office with another member. West End of London preferred.—Apply Box 225, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

MEMBERS RELEASED FROM THE SERVICES, ETC.

The following members have notified the R.I.B.A. that they have been released from the Services and are resuming practice and would like to receive trade catalogues, information sheets and other data, etc.:

LIEUT.-COL. H. INGHAM ASHWORTH [F.], 2 Woodberry Avenue, North Harrow, Middlesex.

MR. C. BELLINGER [A.], 15 Crotch Crescent, New Marston, Oxford.

MAJOR W. F. BROWN, R.E. [L.], c/o Messrs. Maypole Dairy Co., Ltd., Architects' Department, Maypole House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

COMMANDER T. N. CARTWRIGHT, D.S.C. [F.], 6 Clarendon Street, Nottingham.

MR. C. V. CRANE [A.], 22 Everard Road, Bedford.

MR. J. L. SEATON DAHL [F.], 3 Bouverie Road West, Folkestone (Folkestone 4035).

CAPT. R. A. N. GAMMANS, R.E. [L.], now demobilised, is at present engaged as civilian Garrison Engineer under the War Department, Southern Command. His address is Old Manor House, Winterslow, Nr. Salisbury.

MR. HARRY GIBBERD [A.], Messrs. Gibberd & Whiting, Theatre Royal Chambers, New Street, Birmingham, 2.

MR. HENRY V. GORDON [A.], in partnership with Messrs. Gordon & Gordon, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.2.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER D. ADSHEAD GRANT [A.], 40 Norland Square, W.11.

MR. GEOFFREY A. HANCOCK [A.], The White Cottage, South Road, Baldock, Herts.

LIEUT.-COL. G. AUSTYN HENRY, R.E. [F.], has joined the staff of Messrs. Gallaher, Ltd., Granite House, Cannon Street, London.

MR. F. A. HEWITT [A.] County Architect's Department, Lancashire County Council. He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc., at his home address, "The Mount," Marshalls Brow, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.

MR. BERTRAM HUME [F.], 115 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

MR. S. P. JORDAN [A.] (late Major R.E.), Little Hall, Oakley Green, Windsor.

CAPT. D. L. MEDD [A.], Architects' Department, County Hall, Hertford, Herts.

LIEUT. R. M. V. MESSENGER, R.E. [A.] (whose home address was published in the February JOURNAL), will be pleased to have trade catalogues, etc., sent to his office: 148 High Street, Herne Bay.

MR. W. G. SEATON [A.], 23 Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth.

MR. R. SEIFERT [F.], 24 Buchanan Buildings, High Holborn, E.C.1. (Holborn 7036).

MR. T. G. BIRCHALL SCOTT [L.] has taken over the firm of T. H. & T. G. Birchall Scott and the practice will continue under the name of Mr. T. G. Birchall Scott, 110 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1, and at 108 London Road, Brentwood, Essex. Catalogues, etc., should be sent to the former address.

MR. RODNEY F. TATCHELL [A.], Messrs. Sydney Tatchell & Son, Clifford's Inn, E.C.4. (Holborn 8434).

MR. COURTENAY THEOBALD [F.], in partnership with Mr. Deane Skurray, 116 Broad Street, Reading.

MAJOR D. A. TYNDALL, R.E. [L.], Messrs. Winters & Tyndall, 121 Stephens Green, Dublin, Eire.

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